THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII---No 101. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET---THREE CENTS.

THE LABOR QUESTION

Effect of the Eight-Hour Movement in Chicago and St. Louis—Imposing Demonstrations of Workingmen in Both Cities—Chicago Workshops Closed by Force and Men Driven from Work by Strikers—The Mob Checked by Armed Police.

THE MOVEMENT IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, May 1.—The Eight-hour law, passed at the recent session of the Legislature, went into effect to-day, and the laboring men are celebrating it by an imposing demonstration. The industrial establishments of the city are closed, and the laborers and mechanics are thronging the streets. Operations in the railroad shops, on new buildings, and in fact in every department of active industry, are suspended, and the day has been turned into a general holiday, to which has been added an imposing procession and speeches this afternoon.

The procession formed this forenoon and has paraded through the principal streets of the city. From five to eight thousand laboring men were in the ranks, embracing stone cutters, marble workers, carpenters, ship-carpenters, caulkers, blacksmiths, bridge builders, moulders, boiler makers, wagon makers, railroad employes, curriers, etc., each association carrying on trucks, drawn by long teams of horses, the emblems of their trade in practical operation. A full rigged ship, with men at work upon it; a steam engine in motion; a shoemaker's shop and funeral cars, were among the features of the procession. Flags and banners by hundreds floated above the procession, on which were various mottoes, such as "In God is our Trust;" "Eight Hours and No Surrender;" "For the Benefit of the Rising Generation;" "Illinois on the Side of Reformation;" "Hurry up, Governor Fenton;" "The Millennium of Working Men;" "Burial of Old Ten Hours."

The procession was about an hour in passing a given point, and was continually greeted with cheers by the thousands of workmen in the streets. In the afternoon speeches were made to them by several advocates of the Eight hour law, and at evening they quietly dispersed.

How the strike will result no one can tell. The boiler manufacturers will adhere to the ten-hour plan, and close their shops rather than yield to the new movement. The sash and blind makers refuse to pay more than eight hours' pay for eight hours' work. The owners of planing mills have determined to discharge eight-hour men. Plumbers and marble workers will make no concessions to their men, and tanners will close their establishments rather than pay more wages. Painters have agreed to pay nine hours' wages for eight hours' work. The railroad companies, without exception, are united in saying that they cannot carry on their business with eight hours, and are discharging every man who demands that basis. The printers decided last night to take no part in the movement, and will work as heretofore.

The railroad companies are discharging men very rapidly, and it will be hard to fill their places; and numerous buildings in process of erection will have to remain in *statu quo* for some time to come. At the paper factories there will be no trouble, nor at the rolling mills.

Many establishments are employing and paying men by the hour, but the feeling on the part of employers is almost unanimous in favor of paying but eight hours for eight hours' work, and they will close their establishments rather than yield.

In the meantime, the laborers are equally determined to labor eight hours for ten hours' pay, and will not concede an inch to the employers' demand. The employers threaten they will hold out for a year if necessary, and thus for the time being industry may be said to be paralyzed. Many persons are apprehensive of riots in case any laborers should choose to go to work on the employers' terms, but at present there is little danger.

RIOTOUS CONDUCT OF THE STRIKERS—WORKSHOPS CLOSED AND WORKMEN DRIVEN OFF—COLLISION WITH THE POLICE—BUSINESS SUSPENDED, ETC.

CHICAGO, May 2.—The larger part of the manufactories are still closed, and great excitement reigns in the city. At an early hour this morning the eight-hour laborers gathered in force, and, proceeding to the extensive shops of the Illinois Central Railroad, drove the men from their work, and closed up the shops. The chief object of the mob seemed to be to close up every establishment in which any ten-hour men were at work.

Their next raid was upon the lumber yard of King & Brothers, at the head of Canal street, which they summarily closed up. They then visited three or four other lumber yards in that part of the city, and served them in a similar manner. They subsequently went to the large planing mill of Goss & Phillips, and compelled the proprietors to suspend operations and their employes to leave the premises.

Their next demonstration was upon the lumber yards of J. M. Dalton & Brother and Bigelow Brothers, which are located side by side on the south branch of the river, when they were met by a squad of police, with whom they held a long parley. Shortly after they appeared in force at the Fort Wayne freight house, armed with sticks, stones, and clubs, but were unexpectedly met by another squad of police with drawn revolvers. After much loud talk and numerous ominous threats, the rioters finally retired from that spot, and started, as was supposed, for Bridgeport.

Another mob attacked a man engaged at work at Parker & Stearns' sash manufactory, Nos. 327 and 329 Canal street, and dragged him into that thoroughfare. He drew a revolver and kept his assailants at bay, and finally intimidated them so as to cause their moving off in search of other game. In the struggle the object of the mob's wrath received a gash on his face and nose, the latter being injured very badly.

Munn & Scott, Armour, Dole & Co.'s, and Flint & Thompson's elevators were closed by the mob.

The police force has been strengthened, and are gathered at the various stations, ready for any emergency. At present all work is suspended.

THE MOVEMENT IN ST. LOUIS.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN ITS FAVOR—SPEECHES—RESOLUTIONS PASSED, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—The workingmen of this city had a grand demonstration to-day in favor of the Eight-hour law. About six thousand men, representing nearly all the trades, were in procession, with flags, music, etc. After marching through the principal streets of the city, the procession halted in Lucas place, where a meeting was organized, which was addressed by Mr. John Hogan, J. J. McBride, a lawyer, and several mechanics, all of whom strongly advocated the eight-hour system, and urged their hearers to stand firmly by the law.

Resolutions were adopted pledging the maintenance of the eight-hour system against all opposition, and rebuking the master mechanics and contractors, who say they will not submit to it, as defiers of the law, but to contractors who do not oppose the law, but who made their contracts before its passage, they recommend a compromise by dividing the loss—giving eight hours' labor per day, accepting ten per cent. reduction of wages. If they are compelled to strike for this system, they recommend the following measures:—

First. A compromise with those employers who will make an honorable one, as before mentioned.

Second. That, as far as practicable, we contract for work in the various branches directly with those who have it to do, and unite on the co-operative principle in its execution.

Third. That we open job shops of our own, and invite orders for work, and execute them on the same principle.

Fourth. That we respectfully invite all those who are able to do so, and have any intention of leaving mechanical occupations for agricultural or any other pursuit, to take their time to do so when, in the conflict now impending between the laborer and the capitalist, such conduct will so strongly aid the former.

Fifth. Should we have a long-continued strike, we advise single men, and all those who can conveniently do so, to leave temporarily for other places where no such conflict is impending, and we kindly suggest to the mechanics of other places who may intend coming here, that our common interests will be best promoted by their deferring to do so until this matter is fully decided and settled; and lastly, we counsel every man to stand firm and unyielding in this cause, until our most justly necessary and legal demand is complied with.

THE PRIZE RING.

DISGRACEFUL FIGHT NEAR CLEVELAND, OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 2.—A prize fight was fought near this city yesterday, between Tom Gallagher and Mike Ryan, by way of settling a private quarrel. The stakes were for a trifling amount. A number of stubbornly contested rounds were fought, Gallagher winning the battle. Charlie Gallagher, who is to fight Elliott in July next, was one of the seconds.

PRIZE-FIGHT IN ST. LOUIS—THE POLICE INTERFERE, BUT THE BATTLE IS FOUGHT OUT.

From the St. Louis Democrat, April 29.

A crowd of between two and three hundred bruisers went out yesterday to Aubert place, near the Abbey track, to witness a mill between Jack Ryan and Martin Broderick, two game chickens, who were anxious to try which was the better man. Colonel Fenn got wind of the affair, and ordered Captain Hack, of the Rural Police Station, to put a stop to the proceedings. After the ring was formed and preparations made for the mill, Captain Hack's rangers suddenly appeared upon the scene of action, and the whole party stampeded like a flock of wild turkeys.

The bruisers came together again, however, and, pulling up stakes, removed five miles further out on the Market street road, and thus escaped being hacked to pieces by the stars of the rural district. They fought ninety-eight rounds, to the great delight of the spectators. For fifty or sixty rounds Ryan had the advantage, but after that Broderick rallied and went in with a vim, and won the fight. Both were badly punished, as they deserved to be. At the close of the mill a collection was taken up, and between thirty-five and forty dollars were tossed into the hat for the benefit of the fighters. We understand that among the spectators were a number of women and children. Fine Sabbath amusement, truly!

RAILROAD DISASTER.

ACCIDENT ON THE PENNSYLVANIA ROAD—SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

An accident occurred on Tuesday night on the Pennsylvania Road, of which we have received from an official source the following particulars:—At about 8·20 P. M the Philadelphia express passenger train, which left the Union Depot in this city at 4·20 P. M. on Tuesday, ran into a slide at a point one mile east of Wilmore, ninety-three miles east of Pittsburg. The train consisted of two baggage, three passenger, and four sleeping cars, and also the Directors' car of the Michigan Southern Railroad, and was drawn by two engines—Nos. 322 and 40—as is the custom up the mountain. At the point where the accident occurred there is a high bank on the south side of the track and the Conemaugh river on the north side. One engine was thrown down the embankment and the other into a ditch: both were badly broken up, as were also both baggage cars and the first passenger car. Both engineers and firemen escaped with very slight injuries. The names of the engineers are Samuel McNaught and T. O'Rourke. Express messenger Gilman had a leg broken. Thomas McGregor was severely bruised. Gilman resides in Harrisburg and McGregor in Philadelphia. No passengers were injured. The wrecked train was in charge of conductor Edward Pitcairn, and was five minutes late in passing Wilmore.

Forces of workmen from Conemaugh, Gallitzen, and Altoona were at once despatched to the scene of the accident, and by 2·30 yesterday morning the wreck was cleared away. The accident detained the mail and fast line passenger trains.—*Pittsburg Post, 2d inst.*

HAYTIEN AFFAIRS.

THE REVOLUTION STILL IN FULL BLAST—A RIVAL FOR SALNAVE—A FRENCH FLEET EXPECTED AT PORT-AU-PRINCE, ETC.

HAVANA, April 25.—The news received in Kingston by the West Indian steamer Mexican, Captain Saville, which arrived at Port Royal on the 13th inst., is of an extraordinary character. The officers of said ship reported that Hayti was still in a disturbed state, and this was confirmed by some of the passengers. The election of President, which was to have come off on the 8th inst., did not take place, and the provisional Government was still acting, with General Nissage as Provisional President.

Salnave was reported to be at the Cape, and was expected at Port-au-Prince on the 14th instant. On the 6th General Victorine left said port in the Haytien war steamer Gubetta, with troops and field-pieces for St. Marc. He was sent to meet Salnave there, and was fortifying that town against the latter. On his arrival he ordered a triumphal arch, which had been erected in honor of Salnave, to be destroyed. This act, taken together with other rumors respecting Victorine, made people suspect that he would oppose Salnave. Considerable excitement prevailed at Port-au-Prince on the receipt of the news of this unexpected turn of affairs, and in consequence another revolution was momentarily expected on the landing of Salnave. The inhabitants were "in such a fearful state as to be unable to leave their dwellings." Several families were endeavoring to leave Hayti. Hardly any business was being carried on, and there was no security for either life or property.

Salomon was spoken of as Minister to France from Hayti.

When the Mexican left, a French and an American ship-of-war were in port. The latter must have been the United States steamer De Soto.

The French Admiral Didelot had left the harbor of Port-au-Prince on a cruise; but other French vessels-of-war were expected. I learn that the object of the French was "to enforce the French claims upon the Haytien Government, under the treaty made at the establishment of their independence," the latter having recently failed to comply with its terms.

The United States gunboat Marblehead was at Port-au-Prince on the 11th inst.

—Mr. Theodore Martin has a translation of the first satire of the first Book of Horace, in the April number of *Fraser's Magazine;* and Mr. William Allenham, if we may judge by initials, an article entitled "On Poetry."

THE RADICALS AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The adjournment of the First Session of the Fortieth Congress is a fitting occasion for a review of the political situation. Legislative protection has been withdrawn from the country at a time when over the broad surface of eleven States the life of no Union man and no black man is safe beyond the shadow of a Federal bayonet; and also at a time when one branch of the Government is actively used in the service of unrepentant rebellion, and another branch, midewed with years, clings to the infamous precedents of a slaveholding dynasty. The Fortieth Congress betrayed its trust. Its session had better never have been begun. The object for which it was convened, the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, was evaded in the most shameful manner. The Judiciary Committee had been taking evidence for three months, but refused to give the country the result of its labors. The people wanted no secret investigation of this subject. The open record was sufficient for conviction. But for the purposes of Republican party politics it was deemed best to proceed in such a manner that while the country might be deceived into the belief that an honest inquiry was going forward, nothing should in reality be accomplished, and the subject be smothered in a committee-room for nearly a whole year. The adjournment to July was a contemptible trick. The most unfavorable time and date were chosen, so that no quorum would probably assemble. Who wishes to visit Washington in the heat of midsummer, and the day before the Fourth at that? The Pacific coast Senators went home when the Senate adjourned—other Senators go to Europe for the summer. There is no intention of having a session until December, and the impeachment of Andrew Johnson has for the present received its *quietus.* If the carnival of blood should open in the South this summer, as it did last, these recreant public servants may receive a settlement at the hands of an indignant people.

But there is something behind all this more startling than any cowardice or evasion of plain duties. It is the corruption and venality of the Republican Congressmen. A considerable portion of the party has been debauched by the offices which Andrew Johnson had to bestow. The men who pledged themselves to vote for adjournment (and consequently to kill impeachment) were promised any places they might wish for themselves or their friends. The trading of offices for the past two months has been the most scandalous exhibition of the kind in the history of the Government. Does the country realize that its honor has been sacrificed, and its safety imperilled by the greed of emolument among its trusted representatives? The intrigue, of which this was the fruit, commenced with a dinner at a certain club house in this city. It was there ascertained what Republicans were pliable, and where pap judiciously administered would serve to prevent impeachment, and get rid of Congress. Bingham, Blaine, and Banks are the most noted names in this business. Against this influence, Stevens, Butler, Logan, and Boutwell maintained a valiant resistance; but the river of patronage was too deep and wide and they were forced to give way.

These facts should impress upon the people that lesson so often enforced by the abolitionists, "Put not your trust in politicians." A silly confidence in the integrity of public men is a weakness that forms one of our greatest political dangers.

There are a few men whom we believe would never "sell the truth to serve the hour." Let such receive our full support. But trust absolutely to no one. Hold every one who has the power to mould the future of America up to the highest standard of political duty, and let no eminent services in the past, nor the good intentions of the present, excuse a faltering course.

Apropos of the Connecticut election, a cry comes up from the conservative Republican press that the radicals are ruining the party—the New York *Times*, Providence *Journal*, and Springfield *Republican* join in the demand that the radicals shall be sloughed off. We wish to say to these gentlemen that the Republican party owes its existence, its vitality, and its success entirely to the fact that it was the most available instrument of doing the work of the radicals, whose presence in its ranks is the breath of its nostrils. The moment it ceases to be of use to them it will be abandoned, and its corpse will be found on the highway, near the spot where the bones of the old Whig party lie bleaching.

It was a great misfortune to the country that when the party for the overthrow of slavery was organizing it should have received into itself nearly all the old Whig leaders. It was not a matter of choice with them. They had nowhere else to go. As a class, with few exceptions, they never had any belief in the principles of human equality, or any trust in the people. Every triumph for liberty has been wrung from their reluctant and often treacherous hands. Their bowels constantly yearn for the Compromise dirt of 1850. A conspicuous example of this class of politicians is the present Chairman of the Committee on Finance, and by courtesy leader of the Senate, John Sherman, of Ohio. His course up to the present hour has been one constant effort to baffle and defeat every measure for the security of human rights in America. The pro-slavery virus, which in his brother the General is not concealed, works in him, if more secretly, not less surely. He and all his class are continually striving to rescue pieces of the accursed craft they did their best to save.

If the Democratic party has the sagacity to discard its Copperhead leaders, and raise the banner of "Universal Suffrage and Universal Education," it might regain power and hold it for another generation. The radical vote combined with the negro vote will decide the next Presidential election. Whichever party gets their suffrages will win. The blacks are not to be deceived by any intrigues of their old masters at the South, or the Copperheads and Republicans at the North. They will vote for their friends. And Benjamin F. Butler, or some man of equal fidelity, will surely get their vote sooner than Grant, or Fessenden, or Colfax.

In the meantime let us address ourselves to the work laid out by our great leader, and which is the paramount duty of the hour:—"No admission of rebellious Territories without a Constitutional amendment guaranteeing universal education and universal suffrage within the borders of every State."

A Compliment from a Bad Source.

Admiral Semmes, in his lecture on the cruise of the Alabama, tells how the pirates knew their game, as follows:—

"When we were afloat in the Alabama, if we were in doubt as to the nationality of any ship we were pursuing, we had only to take a look at her, at whatever distance she might be, through our telescope, to determine at once whether she was a Yankee or not. If she excelled the ships of all other nations in the symmetry of her hull, the length, the grace, and the taper of her spars; if her canvas was whiter, her sails larger, more beautiful set and 'sheeted home,' and hoisted in a more seamanlike manner; if, in short, like a beautiful woman, she ravished the beholder as well by the swelling and graceful outlines of her figure as by the witchery of her drapery, we were always sure she was a Yankee."

—The Appletons are going to build in New York the largest and finest publishing house in the world.

—The Emperor of Brazil has put a tombstone over the grave of a poet who died of starvation in his dominions.

SECOND EDITION

FROM NEW YORK TO-DAY.

An Interesting Libel Suit.

The Proprietor of the New York "Clipper" in Court.

A Rich Expose Expected.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, May 3.—An examination into the alleged libel suit of G. L. Fox, manager of the Old Bowery Theatre, against Frank Queen, editor of the New York *Clipper*, took place at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday. The action has been instituted by the plaintiff against the defendant for the publication of an alleged libellous article, which appeared in the paper named on the 30th of March.

Mr. Fox claims that the article referred to, showing him to have figured in "a certain way" with a popular actress of his company, was calculated to hold him up to public scandal.

Counsel for the defense admitted Mr. Queen to be the editor and publisher of the *Clipper*.

Counsel for the prosecution then rested the case, and Mr. Fox was cross-examined by the defense, as follows:—

TESTIMONY OF MR. FOX.

I reside at No. 25 Norfolk street; have resided there for one year; resided in Broome street prior to that time; have resided in Norfolk street for three or four years; do not hire the whole house; occupied apartments on the second floor; prior to residing in Broome street resided in Allen street, between Hester and Grand streets; lived there a few years; occupied the lower floor there; lived in Boston and Providence prior to his residence there; these were the only places of residence he had in this city; read the alleged libel.

Q. How do you know that the alleged libel means you? A. The article says a manager who has made some reputation as a low comedian, and believes he is the only low comedian who is a manager in this city; might have been seen riding out with a lady, a good many ladies; also a slur on the name, the article mentioning the name of "Whalley, Fox & Herring;" that he is not worth a dollar; would like to have him prove that; don't neglect his wife; lives with her, not occasionally, but all the time; have a brother, Charles Fox; he is second low comedian; he has not got a wife; he had one in the episode; three names are mentioned, himself; Miss Herring, and Mr. Whalley; it refers to Miss Fanny Herring, comedienne, who performed at his theatre, have known her fourteen years.

Q. When did you last see Miss Fanny Herring?

Mr Fox—This morning.

Q. Have you driven in the Central Park with her? Objected to.

Counsel stated that the basis for the libel is that Mr. Fox has left his wife and family all in want. The counsel contended that this was not sufficient ground for a libel suit. He wished to go into each item of the alleged libel, and to show it to be false.

The examination was then adjourned to Thursday next, 9th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Counsel for the prosecution, Judge Phillips; for the defense, Messrs. Charles S. Spencer and J. H. White.

During the progress of the examination the court room was crowded with anxious spectators, including several actors and sporting men.

Tallston Brown is charged with being the author of the article, and an attempt was made by the opposing counsel to exclude him from the room during the examination, which was overruled.

The affair is creating great excitement in theatrical circles, and as a party of theatrical people will no doubt appear as witnesses for the defendant, a great *expose* is expected.

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Advices to Noon To-Day.

LIVERPOOL, May 3—Noon.—Cotton is quiet at 11¼d. for middling uplands and 11⅜d. for Middling Orleans. The sales for to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. The Brokers' Circular reports the sales for tee week at 99,000 bales, including 30,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The stock in port is 823,000 bales, of which 403,000 bales are American.

LONDON, May 3—Noon.—Consols for money, 91; U. S. 5-20s, 71⅞; Erie Railroad shares, 42½; Illinois Central, 76.

The other markets are entirely without change.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Delegate Elections—Personal News, Etc

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, May 3.—The Republican Union ward meetings in all the city wards last night, negroes and whites uniting to elect delegates to the State Convention to assemble on the 14th inst., was very largely attended. About one-third were negroes who were elected delegates, and nearly ten thousand votes were polled in the city. Good order prevailed, the negroes behaving well. The whites also acted quietly.

There was snow this morning for two hours, and it is very cold.

Archbishop Spalding has gone to Europe.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 3.—Arrived, flagship Susquehanna, six days from Cape Haytien.

The yellow fever broke out there, and one seaman had died. There are seven mild cases now on board. The disease has been checked, and all will probably recover.

Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—The extensive soap and candle works of Thomas Emery & Sons, corner of Vine and Water streets, were entirely destroyed by fire this morning.

Arrival of the Steamer Columbia.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Arrived, steamer Columbia, from Glasgow, via Londonderry. Her advices have been anticipated.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Cotton quiet at 28c. Flour, 15@25c. higher; sales of 8500 bbls State at $10·90@14·10; Western, $10·80@15·25; Ohio, $13·10@15·50; Southern, $12·85@18. Wheat 2@3c. higher; sales of 15,000 bushels white California $3·35@3·50. Corn firmer; sales of 5·0 bush. mixed Western, $1 40@1·42. Oats 1@2c. higher; sales of 40,000 bush. Western, 81@83c.; State, 86@88c. Beef dull. Pork dull; new mess, $22·25; All other articles unchanged.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 96; Reading, 104; Canton, 44⅝; Erie, 64⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 72⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 96; Michigan Central, 109⅝; Michigan Southern, 89⅝; New York Central, 98⅜; Illinois Central, 114⅜; Cumberland preferred, 30⅝; Virginia 6s, 65; Missouri 6s, 95; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 107⅜; do. of 1864, 103¾; do. of 1865, 105⅛; do. new issue, 107⅜; Tenforties, 99⅝; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106⅛; all others, 105⅝; Sterling, 9⅝; sight, 10⅛; Money, 5@6 per cent. Gold, 136¼.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN NEW JERSEY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

ABSECON, N. J., May 3.—This morning about 8 o'clock, Mr. James Yeates, of Bikersville, New Jersey, killed his little grandchild, aged eight years, with a hatchet, and then went to his own house, and hung himself in his room. He was a man generally respected.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Pierce and Brewster.—William B. Mann, District Attorney; T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.

The Court met at half-past 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the remaining juryman was obtained.

According to the evidence of the Commonwealth, Serad was in Second street, near Wharton, early on Christmas morning, with some friends, engaged in blowing a horn. Ellinger came along and Serad blowed the horn in his face. Ellinger took it from him and threw it at him, and then went into the middle of the street, and pulling a pistol discharged it at Serad, the shot taking effect in the left lung of the deceased, causing death.

The defense set up that at the time of the occurrence Serad was accompanied by a large crowd; that Ellinger was beset by the party, and that after retreating as far as he could, he discharged the pistol, under the impression that his life was in danger. The good character of the defendant for peace and quietness was put in evidence. Another witness who saw the occurrence testified that Serad was accompanied by a party of seven; that they were intoxicated; that when Ellinger came along they commenced an attack upon him and beat him, and it was not until he had retreated into the middle of the street that he discharged the pistol.

In regard to the possession of the pistol, it was shown that the defendant was employed as a watchman at a distillery, and was required to have a weapon; that he was on his way home from the distillery when he encountered the crowd with Serad.

The evidence on both sides closed at half past nine o'clock last evening, at which time the Court adjourned until this morning, when the counsel will address the jury.

THIS MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Dwight, on the part of the Commonwealth, addressed the jury. He recapitulated the evidence for the defense, and said it is of two kinds. First is the defense of good character; and second, his defense as to the facts of the case. There was a remarkable unanimity in the four witnesses' testimony. They all tell pretty much the same story, representing the affair in just the same light, and all coming to very much the same conclusions. The whole four unite in bringing the whole of the crowd immediately in contact with Ellinger. If the facts of the defense are true, then this man was assaulted and had no chance to retreat, and there is no use of going any further—the prisoner stands acquitted before the bar of his country. If they are true, all our testimony is false; but if ours is true, every word of the defense's testimony is false, and you cannot come to any other conclusion, as I think, I can make that plain. It is a proposition when reasoning, that of two contradictories one is false and the other is true. These two statements, as presented by the witnesses for the defense and witnesses for the Commonwealth, are respectively contradictory to each other, and, therefore, one of them is all false and the other is true, and *vice versa.* It is for you to determine which is the true statement. Perhaps, at the first blush, there was nothing that struck you as being at all suspicious.

Mr. Dwight continued at some length in the same strain, reviewing the evidence on both sides, showing where each part was contradictory, and said in conclusion that he thought the jury would be enabled to see which were the right and which the wrong statements.

Mr. Cassidy, for the defense, replied. He said there was not a witness of the Commonwealth who corroborated Mr. Noar's testimony. The defendant is a man whom no one could say a word against, and being so, he was not capable of committing wilful and deliberate murder.

The jury, by rendering a verdict of not guilty, justify such action as the defendant took, and secure to themselves and to others protection from ruffians who attack them in the street.

Mr. Dwight closed for the Commonwealth. He had given the case careful consideration, and had sought out all the facts to come to a just conclusion, and he thought he could convince the jury that he had done so.

The witnesses for the defense were not reliable, and the case of the defense would be better without them. He hoped the jury would decide the case according to the testimony of the Commonwealth's witnesses, as they are reliable. He would contrast them with any witnesses that had given testimony.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—August Busch vs. The St. Nicholas Insurance Company of New York. An action to recover on a policy of insurance for the loss of a barge. On trial.

District Court—Judge Hare.—Eliab Ward vs. The Green and Coates Street Passenger Railway Company. An action to recover for medical services rendered. The plaintiff was called in to attend a child that had been injured by one of defendants' cars, they having promised to be responsible for the expenses; plaintiff attended the child for some months and restored it to health. The defense denied their liability. Verdict for plaintiff, $177.

Aibert Turner to the use of Alexander Turner vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company. An action to recover for wire bought by defendant's agent. The defense alleged their nonliability. Jury out.

Williams, the Child Torturer.

From the Hartford Times, 1st

This unhappy man, sentenced at Norwich to five years in the State Prison for starving and beating his daughter, was brought to this city yesterday, and taken down to the prison. He is nearly a raving maniac, or would be, were he not a almost helpless imbecile—made so, apparently, by his fanaticism as a spiritualist, and his remorse at what he has done. He had to be lifted and carried, at Willimantic, from one train to the other. He is a wretched and pitiable object, and his guilty paramour, Miss Mann, is quite as deserving of punishment as he is. We judge he will have to be removed from prison to an insane asylum.

DINING-ROOM FASHIONS.—The newest fashion in Paris is to have the dining-room chairs no longer covered with morocco or moleskin, but with dark green cloth, the walls hung with dark-colored velvet paper or cloth, and relieved by candelabras behind, which are attached to plates of metal or glass, the whole being highly "becoming" to ladies in full dress.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, May 3, 1867.

The Stock market was more active this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue in fair demand. 1864 5-20s sold at 105¼; July, 1864, 5-20s at 107⅜; and 1862 5-20s at 107¼, no change; 99 was bid for 10-40s; 110¼ for 6s of 1881; and 105½@106 for June and August 7·30s. City loans were also in fair demand. The new issue sold at 101¾, no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 52, a slight advance, and Pennsylvania at 57¼@57⅜, a slight decline; Northern Central at 44¼, no change; Camden and Amboy at 131, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 28½, no change. 56¾ was bid for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 56½ for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 13 for Catawissa common; and 27½ for Catawissa preferred.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 17½, a slight decline. 76 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 13 for Hestonville; 30½ for Green and Coates; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Third National sold at 116. 134 was bid for First National; 104½ for Seventh National; 233 for North America; 137½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 110 for Southwark; 32½ for Manufacturers'; 112 for Tradesmen's; 69 for City; 45 for Consolidation; and 125 for Central National.

Canal shares were unchanged. Lehigh Navigation sold at 53⅜. 21¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 36½ for preferred do.; 15⅜ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56¼ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 135⅞; 11 A. M., 136; 12 M., 136⅛; 1 P. M., 136⅛, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is in good supply at 5@6 per cent. to ordinary borrowers. Commercial paper is quoted at 6½@7½ per cent. for best, and 8@10 for second grade.

"The May statement of the public debt, as foreshadowed from Washington, is regarded as settling the policy of Mr. McCulloch in regard to contraction of plain legal-tenders. It is also given out in well-informed quarters that they will be kept for the present untouched.

"Exchange is quoted as follows:—London, 60 days, 109½@109⅝; do. at short sight, 110⅛; Paris, long sight, 5·13⅜; do. short sight, 5·11¾; Antwerp, 5·17½@5·16¼; Swiss, 5·17½@5·16¼; Hamburg, 36⅞@36¼; Amsterdam, 40½@41½; Frankfort, 41⅜@41½; Bremen, 79¼@79½; Berlin, 72⅞@72¾.

"The business of the Sub-Treasury was:—Receipts for customs, $389,000; total payments, $11,432,567·36; receipts for gold notes, $594,000; balance, $110,803,075·83. Total receipts, $7,762,366·84.

"The funded debt of the State of Connecticut is represented in the message of Governor English at $9,828,400. Deducting the Sinking Fund and the amount of bank stock owned by the State, the total liabilities of the Commonwealth are $7,661,477. A portion of the war claims upon the general Government has been paid. The Governor recommends a modification of the usury laws of the Legislature."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 5-20's '62...cp.....c.107⅞	100 sh Read R.....s30. 52		
$350 do.....small..107	100 do.....s30. 52		
$3000 do. '64.cp.c.105⅝	100 do.....b30. 52		
$5000 5-20s '65.Jy.rg.c.106	100 do.....b30. 52		
$1000 do.....cp.c.107⅝	200 do.....ls. 52		
$500 do.....cp.c.107⅝	100 do.....b30. 52		
$50000 do.....cp.is.107⅝	100 do.....b30. 52		
$3600 City 6s, New...is.101⅜	200 do.....c. 52		
$1437·70 Pa 5s, past due	100 do.....c. 52		
lots..101	5 sh Leh N stk..... 53⅝		
$1000 Pa R 1 m 6s..... 99¼	10 do..... 53⅝		
$50 N Pa 7 p c se..... 88	200 sh Penna R..... 57⅝		
26 sh N Central..... 44⅛	3 do..... 57⅝		
50 sh 13th & 15th..... 19⅞			

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¼@110⅜; do. 1862, 107¼@107⅜; do., 1864, 105¼@105⅝; do., 1865, 105⅜@106; do., 1865, new, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 98⅝@99⅛; do. 7·30s, August, 106@106⅛; do., June, 105¼@105⅜; do., July, 105⅛@105⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119@119⅛; do., July, 1864, 118¼@118⅜; do., Aug. 1864, 118@118⅛; do., October, 1864, 117@117⅛; do., December, 1864, 116@116⅛; do., May, 1865, 113¼@113⅜; do., Aug., 1865, 112¼@112⅝; do., September, 1865, 111¼@112⅛; October, 1865, 111⅛@111⅜. Gold, 136¼@136⅜. Silver, 130@131½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 110⅜@110⅝; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1864, 105¼@105½; do., 1865, 105⅛@106; do. new, 107¼@107⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 99@99⅛; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106⅛@106¼; do., 2d series, 105⅝@105⅞; 3d series, 105⅞@105⅞. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 16; May, 1865, 13⅛; August, 1865, 12⅛; September, 1865, 11⅛; October, 1865, 11⅛.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, May 3.—There is a steady home consumptive inquiry for Flour, but no shipping demand. The stock of good family grades is exceedingly small, and holders of these descriptions are indifferent about realizing, except at a handsome profit. The sales reach 800 barrels, mostly Northwestern extra family at $12·75@14·50—the former rate for common—including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $13@15, California at $16 50@17, St. Louis at $17@17·50, extras at $10@11·50, superfine at $9@10. Rye Flour is unchanged; small sales at $8·62½. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no improvement to notice in the Wheat Market, the demand being entirely for prime lots, which are scarce; small sales of Pennsylvania red at $3@3·30, and California at $3 40. Rye ranges from $1·65 to $1·70 for Western and Pennsylvania; 1000 bushels Canada sold at the latter rate. Corn is active and 1c. ₰ bushel higher; sales of 6000 bushels yellow at $1·20@1·31; 10,000 bushels do. on select terms; smaller lots at $1·33; and 25,000 bushels high Western mixed at $1·30. Oats are unchanged; sales of 1000 bushels Delaware at 78c. 2000 bushels Malt sold at $1·40.

Whisky—Prices are nominally unchanged.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 3.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....48, 11 A. M.....52 | 2 P. M.....55

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Cambridge, Smith, St. John, N. B., Workman & Co.

Brig Mary Wilson, Taylor, Cork, for orders, Warren, Gregg & Morris.

Schr C. W. May, May, Boston, Wannemacher, Maxfield & Co.

Str W. Whilden, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 14 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., May 2.—Brigs A. J. Ross, for Cardenas; J. Cofnil, for Turks Islands; and schr C. C. Pettingill, for Kingston, Ja., all from Philadelphia, went to sea yesterday afternoon. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 18th ult.

Ship Sarah King, King, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 18th ult.

Ship Lizzie Moses, Cox, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 18th ult.

Barque Isaac R. Davis, Hand, for Caibarien, to load for Philadelphia, at Havana 27th ult.

Barque A. A. Drebert, Moore, from New York, at Legborn 13th ult.

Barque Advance, Crosby, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport, E., 18th ult.

Brig Monica, Mitchell, for Philadelphia, at Trinidad 23d ult.

Brig Abbie C. Tit

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Retaliation in Mexico.

From the Tribune.

We published in yesterday's *Tribune* a card from Mr. O'Sullivan to Senator Sumner, on the condition of affairs in Mexico. Mr. O'Sullivan visited Mexico in 1864, was courteously received by Maximilian, succeeded in obtaining from him certain valuable grants and the object of his mission; and he very naturally and properly expresses his favorable opinion of the Austrian Prince. We will take Mr. O'Sullivan's word for it that Maximilian is a polite and cultivated gentleman. So were Bulwer's highwaymen, of the "Paul Clifford" school. But that did not make their calling lawful; and it is with the calling of the would-be Emperor of Mexico that we have to do, and not with his personal character.

What brought him there? The Emperor of the French, as early as July, 1862, wrote officially to General Forey, informing him why he wished "to found a regular government in Mexico." It was not to recover a paltry debt of a few millions; no one believes that; it was, as with wonderful candor he avowed, "to restore to the Latin race on the other side of the Atlantic all its strength and prestige." He explained to the General also that it was not for the interest of France that the United States "should take possession of the whole Gulf of Mexico and be the sole dispensers of the produce of the New World." To carry out these ideas was Maximilian's calling in Mexico. What were the Mexican people about when Louis Napoleon, in violation of solemn treaties, broke in on their domestic tranquillity? They had just got rid of the overshadowing temporal power of unscrupulous churchmen; they had a rebellion; they had elected the Chief Magistrate of their choice. Everything looked well. Our Minister, Corwin, wrote to Mr. Seward:—"The present Government, so far from being in danger of failing, at this time is, in my judgment, stronger than at any former period of its existence." It showed its strength. It was a year and a half after the invaders landed before they reached the city of Mexico. It was a raid on a large scale. The troops were too numerous, and the leader who sent them of too high rank, to be called buccaneers. In May, 1863, General Forey issued a decree ordering confiscation of the real and personal property of all "citizens of the republic who bear arms against the French intervention, whether in the regular army or in bands of guerillas;" and this was strictly carried out. During the same month Forey issued a military order reciting that a French Zouave had been killed in Tlalpan, a village within sight of the city of Mexico, upon what provocation is not stated; and commanding, first, that a fine of $6000 be levied on the inhabitants; second, that a number of Liberals be imprisoned as hostages, who, if another murder occur, "shall respond for it with their heads;" third, declaring "if that is not sufficient the village will be destroyed." But this was before Maximilian arrived. He had been but a little more than a year in Mexico when, in October, 1865, he published a formal decree, signed by himself and his Cabinet. Articles 1 and 2 provide that all persons found in arms against the Empire, "whether they proclaim or not any political principles, and whatever their number, organization, or character," shall, within twenty-four hours after their capture, be tried summarily by court martial by the officer who captured them, and, "if found guilty, if even only of the fact of belonging to the band," "shall suffer death within twenty-four hours of the capture." And Article 15 prohibits any request for pardon being made. Then there is another article providing that any person who shall supply the Liberals with money or other means, or "put within their reach subsistence," shall suffer death as in article 1 provided. Were these mere paper menaces? Far from it. Mr. Seward, under date November 28, 1865, wrote to our Minister in Paris, that of the prisoners taken by the Imperial forces under General Mendez at Santa Anna Amatlan, there were put to death Generals Arteaga and Salazar, Colonels Diaz, Paracho, Vitta Gomez, Perez Miliena, and Villanos, five lieutenant-colonels, eight commanders, and a number of subordinate officers, all of the regular army of Mexico. This was one of many cases. There is additional proof that these decrees were not issued against thieves and robbers; for a separate Article (12) treats specially of them, providing that "thieves shall be tried and sentenced in conformity with Article 1, no matter what the nature and circumstances of the theft." A man driven to despair by hunger may steal twenty-five cents' worth of bread; he is to be summarily tried by court-martial, and put to death in twenty-four hours!

All this is official—of record. We could fill a dozen columns with stories of outrages said to have been committed by the invaders; stated as circumstantially as Mr. O'Sullivan's complaints of Liberal cruelty. But we doubt their accuracy. Such pictures are usually overdrawn—always, when vindictive feelings exist in the minds of the narrators. Of what were not Northern troops and Northern Generals accused by the Confederates? It was not Beauregard alone who talked of "beauty and booty." No crime so infamous but was saddled on to the hated Yankees. Do we say all this to excuse the cruelties which seem to have been recently exercised against Imperial prisoners? By no means. There is no excuse for cold-blooded murder; none, in our view of it, even when it takes the respectable name of capital punishment. If the Mexican Liberals desire to win the respect of civilized nations, they must learn that to imitate wrong-doing is to be oneself a wrong-doer. But we say it to show how terrible the provocation under which these Liberal leaders have sinned. How should we feel if foreign troops were to overrun and desolate our country, and then to condemn every patriot taken in arms in her defense to a felon's death? How did the Rebels feel when they considered their country invaded and pillaged by what they called Lincoln's Hessians? Is it certain that atrocities worse than any which come reported to us from Mexico were not perpetrated in the South on captured Union soldiers by the hundred? We believe there is good evidence that there were. Let us not act the Pharisee, thanking God that we are not as other men, or even as these Mexicans. Counsel we believe they need; let it be temperately given. We have already intervened to save Maximilian from the fate to which his unholy ambition doomed thousands of men, for no other crime than that of defending their native country. That is well enough. "An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth" is Jewish doctrine, not Christian.

But as for further intervention in Mexican affairs, we have small faith either in its justice or its efficacy. The symptoms of the case do not seem to us to warrant Mr. O'Sullivan's prescription of twenty thousand United States troops, headed by Banks and Sherman. Men, to attain permanent freedom, must themselves work it out. Reforms forced upon a nation by outside pressure are exotics, and have no hardihood or growth. Let us give the Mexicans a fair chance. Let us wait and see whether, when the first heat of the blood subsides, they do not correct the errors they are now committing; and let us not officiously encumber them with help till we are quite sure they need it.

The London Conference—Its Probable Doings and Results.

From the Herald.

The truth seems at last to have been arrived at. Our cable news has made it clear that the Conference has been agreed to, and it has at the same time explained how a certain doubtful telegram originated. In closing the North German Parliament, King William very prudently refrained from making any allusion to the Luxembourg question. The omission was not only rashly interpreted, but rashly telegraphed without the attendant circumstances. A later despatch confirmed the accuracy of the intelligence on which we had previously acted. The announcement of Lord Stanley in the British House of Commons warrants us now to look at the Conference as a coming fact, and to speculate on its probable doings and results.

Ostensibly the deliberations of the Plenipotentiaries are to be limited to the one question of Luxembourg. What will satisfy France? what will satisfy Prussia? and how are the territory and fortress of Luxembourg to be finally disposed of? These are the questions which the Conference is to be called upon to decide. It is manifest at a glance, however, that these questions open up a wide field over which discussion will freely range. It will be impossible to lay down rules which will prevent the different members of the Conference in the interests of the different Governments which they represent from looking beyond the confines of a mere border Duchy, and touching on certain events which have recently transpired, and on certain other events, which, if not forcibly checked, are sure to transpire in the early future. It is well to limit the programme, but directly members proceed to business the programme will be found to have enlarged itself in spite of them. Is it conceivable that France, in stating the reasons why she desired to annex Luxembourg to the Empire, will be silent either in regard to the increase of territory and power which Prussia has made during the last year, or to the various means by which that increase has been secured? Is it conceivable, on the other hand, that Prussia, in defending the course she has taken, will have nothing to say, not only about the rights of the German people, but about the unification of Italy and the annexation of Nice? Is it impossible that the question of Rhine boundaries will be revived by Napoleon, and perhaps even prosecuted with greater success than ever? In view of the complete unification of Germany, will Austria be able to preserve silence in regard to the future of her German provinces? Will no voice be raised in defense of the rights of the Danish population of Northern Schleswig? And are we justified in inferring that the treaty of Prague will be allowed to pass, in all its entirety, unquestioned? The possibilities of the Conference overleaping the limits of the programme cannot be said to be either few or small.

Of the probable result, it is necessary to write as yet with caution and reserve. The dismantling of the fortress of Luxembourg may be found to be a matter of less difficulty comparatively than the future and final disposal of the Duchy. That it be in some sense proclaimed neutral is absolutely necessary, and may already be considered certain; but whether it shall remain a separate State with a separate and independent Government of its own, or be annexed to Belgium, to which it lies contiguous, or be made to form an integral part of the kingdom of Holland, are questions on any one of which it is little likely uniformity of sentiment will prevail. The population is German, German in race, German in language, German in sympathy; and if they are barred for the present from more formal union with their brethren of the Fatherland, it is difficult to say which of the three courses just indicated would by themselves be deemed preferable.

Separation and independency would leave the Duchy isolated and weak. Union with Holland would place it in the awkward position of a province which, though not remote, would have no territorial connection with the kingdom of which it would form a part. Annexation to Belgium, if agreeable to the population, appears to be the most natural course, and commends itself not merely by the fact that the boundaries are contiguous, but by the additional circumstance that the northern portion of the Duchy is already held by Belgium in virtue of the treaties of 1839. Annexed to Belgium, therefore, Luxembourg would, in a certain sense, be restored to her former self. In our anxiety for peace, we cannot afford to be indifferent to the welfare of the populations most deeply interested. Our hope, therefore, is that the Conference may result in some such arrangement as that peace will be maintained, and the people satisfied.

There are other outstanding questions of interest and importance which it might be well for this convention of great powers to consider and determine. What, for example, is the use of allowing this everlasting Eastern question to hang like a nightmare before Europe, keeping the entire continent in a continual state of excitement and terror? It could be easily settled—settled to the advantage of all, and to the disadvantage of none. The great powers have but to agree among themselves, to give the Turk respectful notice to quit, to reorganize the Christian populations, placing them under a fresh, vigorous, central government, and that which is now a waste under Turkish misrule will reappear as the garden of Europe. No sooner will this Conference meet than it will be the object of universal interest; intelligent and thoughtful minds in the Old World and in the New will watch its progress and canvass its results; but if it accomplish nothing grander than the settlement of the Luxembourg difficulty, important as that is, its fruit will be small indeed.

Indebtedness of the States.

From the Times.

Of the amount of the national debt, as one of the legacies of the war, the people have as distinct a conception as can be derived from figures. The idea is not very specific when the figures run up to thousands of millions, nor does it carry a very definite appreciation of the weight or probable duration of the taxation which the debt entails. But with more or less clearness, everybody comprehends the fact that the Government owes somewhat more than $2,500,000,000; though everybody does not remember that the resulting taxation per head renders us the most heavily taxed people in the world.

In judging of debt and taxation, however, we are apt to overlook the indebtedness of the States, which should certainly be included in any correct estimate of the financial condition of the country. On this head, unfortunately, it is not easy to obtain trustworthy information. There is no official exhibit, at short intervals, as in the case of the National Treasury, telling what each State owes, and what form the indebtedness of each has assumed. The only sources of enlightenment are the reports of State officers to the State Legislatures, and these reveal but a portion of the truth. They show, indeed, what the States owe as States, but they take no cognizance of the liabilities contracted by counties, cities and towns, which, in some instances, it may be feared, exceed the liabilities of the States themselves, necessarily affecting their financial character and their ability to sustain accruing burdens.

As to the State debts, the *Financial Chronicle* of this city has taken pains to construct, from reports of local officials, a comparative statement of the amounts owing, respectively, in 1860 and 1866. The comparison embraces thirty-two States, whose aggregate indebtedness shows an increase of $96,304,881. In 1860 they owed $255,849,709; in 1866, $352,154,590. The debt of the State of New York has grown from $34,182,975 to $51,753,082. Massachusetts presents a larger proportionate increase, having advanced from $7,175,978 to $25,555,747. Connecticut, which in 1860 owed a modest $50,000, now staggers under $10,000,000. New Hampshire, which six years ago thought $82,148 debt enough, now submits patiently to $4,169,818. Rhode Island and Vermont, which formerly did not owe a dollar, now have liabilities, respectively, of $3,626,500 and $1,567,500. In the West, Wisconsin has risen from $100,000 to $2,282,191; Iowa from $322,296 to $622,296; Missouri from $23,923,000 to $37,145,928. Of the border States, Tennessee is the most heavily incumbered, its debt having swelled from $16,643,666 to $25,277,347. The war debts of the Southern States were wiped out with the cause they espoused, and their increase of debt is, therefore, with one or two exceptions, for the most part confined to the accumulation of overdue interest. The debt of Alabama has risen from $5,048,000 to $6,304,972; that of Florida from $383,000 to $638,863; that of Louisiana from $10,023,903 to $13,357,999; that of North Carolina from $9,129,505 to $11,433,000; that of Virginia from $33,248,141 to $45,119,741; while the debt of Arkansas has grown but nominally, and Texas, which was wont to print a simple *nil*, now confesses to $2,320,360.

Some of the States are enabled to boast of diminished indebtedness. Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania belong to this category. The explanation is, that in these instances the war expenditures were met principally by the municipalities, of whose intebtedness we have no account. That these debts are large may be inferred from the honorable part which these States played in the conduct of the war, and the lavish expenditures with which their names are associated. Even in States whose indebtedness has increased, formidable liabilities have been separately incurred by their cities and towns. Thus, while the State of New York has enlarged its debt to the extent of $17,570,107, the city of New York has also added ten millions to its debt, and other municipalities in the State have experienced corresponding additions.

When an attempt is made, then, to estimate the financial condition of the country, it is necessary to add to the $2,500,000,000, odd, reported by Mr. McCulloch, the $352,154,590 which is owed by thirty-two of the States, and the undefined but confessedly enormous amounts in which county and town organizations are separately indebted. It is extremely desirable that some early and official effort be made to accumulate data for a complete statement on this subject. The country will then be in a position to realize the load it is required to carry, and the recklessness of those who would augment it by hundreds or thousands of millions for any purpose whatever.

This increase of debt would be of less importance if it had been accompanied by an increase of resources, or even an increased development of the resources we had. The statistics collated by the *Financial Chronicle*, while insufficient for anything like a minute calculation, amply prove a great decline in the taxable valuation of property in the Southern States; and in the North and West the increase is slight in comparison with the growth of debt. "These statistics," our contemporary remarks, "seem to countenance the opinion strongly held by some reflecting minds that, during the war, we consumed much more than we produced, and came out of it with a heavy loss of accumulated resources." The *North American Review* recently argued that the debt of the country represents a total and an absolute loss—a deduction of so much from our available resources; and we apprehend that the position is much nearer the truth than the opposite view, which alleges a growth of riches in a ratio greater than the growth of debt. An expenditure on account of war may be properly considered an irrecoverable loss.

The Message of Governor English.

From the World.

The inaugural message of Governor English to the Connecticut Legislature, delivered on Wednesday, is a document that will repay perusal. A large portion of it is devoted to national issues, the discussion of which is clear and conclusive. The Governor takes strong Democratic ground, but in terms so dignified and so courteous as not to offend any but his most bitter partisan opponents. Apparently anticipating criticism for treating these topics at such length, Governor English says:—"I have thus particularly brought to your attention acts of the Federal Congress, because in my judgment their tendency is to revolutionize the character of our Government, and, therefore, they vitally concern the people of Connecticut." One paragraph in this connection presents two points so forcibly that we reproduce it entire:—

"Will the precedent thus set by Congress be forgotten? Will the Constitution, which is impotent to restrain the fury of a majority to day, become the sacred shield it once was for the minority to-morrow? Will the sword that is so easily drawn to establish a constitution now, be allowed to rest in its sheath it needed to overthrow a constitution hereafter? It has been the honest boast and just glory of the soldier that he has saved to our people their old flag, without a star displaced or a stripe broken—but useless has been the sacrifice if the people no longer retain their faith in constitutional government. If the charter of our liberties has been lost, nothing has been won. More than ever, at the present time, should any infraction of the Constitution be regarded as a public calamity. By the vast increase of our public indebtedness, every question which concerns the Government, credit comes home to every person in the land. By that credit all values are measured. It lies at the foundation of all our wealth, our industry, of society itself. No calamities of the past can exceed those which will befall us if the public credit should give way. But how is it to be preserved if the supreme law of the land is itself repudiated? In what market of the world is that government trusted which is swayed by revolutionary factions, intent only upon the gratification of ambition or the indulgence of partisan resentment? Had the efforts of Congress been properly directed, the industry and trade of the whole country would long since have felt the grateful influence, and the public credit been strengthened."

An exhaustive exhibit is given of the condition of the affairs of Connecticut, whence it appears that the total liabilities of the State, over and above all its assets, amount to $7,661,477·56.

Attention is called to the usury laws recently passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and a similar modification of the usury laws of Connecticut is suggested. It is also stated that the number of marriages in the State during the last year was greater than the number reported in any previous year; and that the number of births was larger than that of the preceding year, and greatly in excess of the deaths. Respecting the labor question, which formed an important element in the late political canvass, Governor English is true to the pledges of his party before election, and recommends an amendment of the general statutes so "as to make eight hours of labor done and performed in any one day by any one person in any mechanical or manufacturing establishment a lawful day's work, unless otherwise agreed by the parties." He also urges the "due enforcement of the existing statute to protect children of tender years from such oppressive labor as deprives them of the advantages of a common school education."

The account which we gave of the ceremonies attending the inauguration at Hartford on Wednesday, shows that the Governor is personally very popular among his fellow-citizens, and from the high tone of his message we look for a successful administration of the affairs of the State—provided, of course, that the Legislature, which is politically opposed to him, does not follow the example of Congress, and thwart, as far as possible, his every effort for good.

Charles Sumner's Views.

From the Independent.

SENATE CHAMBER, April 20.—My Dear Sir:—You wish to have the North "reconstructed," so at least that it shall cease to deny the elective franchise on account of color. But you postpone the day by insisting on the preliminary of a Constitutional amendment. I know your vows to the good cause; but I ask you to make haste. We cannot wait.

Of course, we can always wait for the needful processes; but there are present reasons why we should allow no time to be lost. This question must be settled without delay. In other words, it must be settled before the Presidential election which is at hand. Our colored fellow-citizens at the South are already voters. They will vote at the Presidential election. But why should they vote at the South, and not at the North? The rule of justice is the same for both. Their votes are needed at the North as well as at the South. There are Northern States where their votes can make the good cause safe beyond question. There are other States where their votes will be like the last preponderant weight in the nicely balanced scales. Let our colored fellow-citizens vote in Maryland, and that State, now so severely tried, will be fixed for human rights forever. Let them vote in Pennsylvania, and you will give more than twenty thousand votes to the Republican cause. Let them vote in New York, and the scales, which hang so doubtful, will incline to the Republican cause. It will be the same in Connecticut. I mention these by way of example. But everywhere the old pro-slavery party will kick the beam. Let all this be done, I say, before the next Presidential election.

Among the proposed ways of doing it is by a new Constitutional amendment. But this is too dilatory. It cannot become operative till after the Presidential election. Besides, it is needless. Instead of amending the Constitution, read it.

Another way is by moving each State, and obtaining through local legislation what is essentially a *right of citizenship*. But this again is too dilatory, while it turns each State into a political maelstrom, and submits a question of national interest to the chances of local controversy, and the timidity of local politicians. This will not do. Emancipation was a national act, proceeding from the National Government, and applicable to all the States. Enfranchisement, which is the corollary and complement of emancipation, must be a national act also, proceeding from the National Government, and applicable to all the States. If it be left to the States individually the result, besides being tardy, will be uncertain and fragmentary.

There is another way, which is at once prompt, energetic, and comprehensive. It is by act of Congress, adopted by a majority of two-thirds in spite of Presidential veto. The time has passed when this power can be questioned. Congress has already exercised it in the Rebel States. I do not forget its hesitations. Only a year ago, when I insisted that it must do so, and introduced a bill to this effect, I was answered that a Constitutional amendment was needed, and I was voted down. A change came, and in a happy moment Congress exercised the power. What patriot questions it now? But the power is unquestionable in the other States also. It concerns the rights of citizenship, and this subject is as essentially national as the army or the navy.

Even without either of the recent Constitutional amendments, I am at a loss to understand how a denial of the elective franchise simply on account of color can be otherwise than unconstitutional. I cannot see how, under a National Constitution which does not contain the word "white" or "black," there can be any exclusion on account of color. There is no such exclusion in the Constitution. Out of what text is this oligarchical pretension derived? But, putting aside this question, which will be clearer to the jurists of the next generation than to us, I vouch the authoritative words of the Constitution, making it our duty to guarantee a republican form of government in the States. Now the greatest victory of the war, to which all other victories, whether in Congress or on the bloody field, were only tributary, was the definition of a republican government according to the principles of the Declaration of Independence. A government which denies the elective franchise on account of color, or, in other words, sets up any "qualifications" of votes in their nature *insurmountable*, cannot be republican; for the first principle in a republican government is equality of rights, according to the principles of the Declaration of Independence. And this definition, I insist, is the crowning result of that war which beat down the Rebellion under its feet. It only remains for Congress to enforce it by appropriate legislation.

But there are two recent Constitutional amendments, each of which furnishes ample and cumulative power.

There is, first, the amendment abolishing slavery, with its clause conferring on Congress the power to enforce it by appropriate legislation, in pursuance of which Congress has already passed the Civil Rights act, which is applicable to the North as well as the South. Clearly, and most obviously beyond all question, if it can pass a Civil Rights act, it can also pass a Political Rights act; for each is appropriate to enforce the abolition of slavery and to complete this work. Without it the work is only half done.

There is yet another amendment recently adopted by three-fourths of the loyal States, which is itself an abundant source of power. After declaring that all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are "citizens," this amendment proceeds to provide that "no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States;" and Congress is empowered to enforce this provision by appropriate legislation. Nothing can be plainer than this.

Here, then, are three different fountains of power in the Constitution itself, each sufficient; the three together three times sufficient; each exuberant and overflowing, the three together three times exuberant and overflowing. How, in the face of these provisions, any person can doubt the power of Congress, I cannot understand. But, alas! there are doubters always.

I have already sent you a copy of my bill to settle this question by what I call "the short cut." Give us your vote. Of course, you will. Believe me, my dear sir, very faithfully yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

Theodore Tilton, Esq.

Yes. Mr. Sumner has our vote. He has always had it; he is always likely to have it. "How did Roger Sherman vote?" asked our forefathers. They believed it was safe to vote with Roger Sherman. It is just as safe to vote with Charles Sumner. During the last fifteen years no American senator has been so uniformly right, none so conspicuously single-minded, none so stubbornly uncompromising, as the author of this letter. Therefore let heed be given to what he says.

Long ago we proposed, and at various times since have urged, an amendment to the Federal Constitution establishing equal civil and political rights in all the States—both for whites and blacks; both for North and South. Mr. Sumner, seeking the same end, proposes different means. Instead of an amendment of the Constitution, he urges a law of Congress. "How any person," he says, "can doubt the power of Congress, I cannot understand." Mr. Sumner knows that *we* do not doubt the power of Congress: not at all. Our doubt is, not of its power, but of its courage. Its power is undeniable. Both civil and political rights flow from one and the same fount. If Congress had any power to enact civil, it has equal power to enact political rights. It has, thus far, established civil, but neglected to establish political rights. Mr. Sumner properly asks it to complete its duty by establishing both.

What need, then, of an amendment to the Constitution?

Suppose both civil and political rights to be duly decreed by act of Congress. We shall still ask for the amendment. We cannot help considering that all the rights of American citizens, whether civil or political, are on a stronger foundation when written in plain and direct terms in an amended Constitution, than when, as now, they are inferentially deduced from the more vague statements of the present Constitution by explanatory and supplemental acts of Congress. It is to make assurance doubly sure that we have asked, and shall continue to ask, for such an amendment. Moreover, we do not agree with our distinguished friend that such an amendment could not be triumphantly and speedily adopted. On the contrary, we believe the country is amply ready for it. This opinion we share with Mr. Greeley.

But, whether an amendment is needed, or not—and whether it can be passed, or not—we go heartily for Mr. Sumner's bill. Look at the bill. It is as follows:—

"*Whereas*, The Constitution of the United States abolishes slavery everywhere within the jurisdiction thereof, so that all constitutions, laws, or regulations of any State or Territory in aid of slavery, or growing out of the same, are null and void; and whereas, the same Constitution, in another provision, recently adopted, declares that, 'No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States;' and, whereas, also, Congress is empowered by appropriate legislation to enforce these several provisions, which cannot be done without securing the elective franchise to citizens who have been slaves, or who are the descendants of slaves, or who are deprived of equal rights by reason of race or color; and whereas, further, it is expressly declared in the Constitution that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and it is plain that any inequality of rights is inconsistent with a republican form of government and the promises of the Declaration of Independence. Now, therefore,

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every citizen of the United States, although he may have been a slave, or is the descendant of a slave, or by reason of race or color is deprived of equal rights, shall in every State and Territory have the right to vote at all elections for members of Congress, for Presidential Electors, for Representatives, and Senators to State or Territorial Legislatures, for all State, county, town, and other offices of every kind, upon the same terms and conditions, and no others, as white citizens are and may be allowed to vote; and every provision of every State and territorial constitution, statute, and ordinance which is now or hereafter may be enacted, and every custom and principle of law heretofore recognized in any State or Territory, contrary to the foregoing provisions, are hereby declared null and void."

Now, whether the above be a constitutional amendment or an act of Congress—or one, or both—it is just, expedient, and indispensable; it is equal in its operation, North as well as South; it provides one and the same beneficent law for the whole land. Shall it be adopted? If we could speak with a hundred tongues, they should all cry Amen. The negro now has less law on his side in Connecticut than in Mississippi. Congress, reassembling in July, ought to provide for his immediate relief. There was an outcry against giving the negro his civil rights; but when the deed was done, the whole land acquiesced. There is a similar outcry against giving him his political rights; but once given, there will be a general approbation of the gift. If negroes who have been brought up in slavery are allowed to vote in the South, why shall not negroes who have been brought up in freedom be allowed to vote in the North?

Not only is Mr. Sumner right as to the power of Congress in the present case, but long ago he was right as to the power of Congress to govern the unreconstructed States as conquered provinces. He then stood almost alone in the Senate in an opinion which he has since seen adopted by his brother Senators. We trust his compeers will agree to his present bill. We happen to know that Thaddeus Stevens—who, even when sick, is more well than most men—is preparing, on his sick bed, an argument in support of Mr. Sumner's plan. We happen to know, also, that Chief Justice Chase agrees with Mr. Sumner's view. Let the midsummer Congress adopt the bill as a Fourth of July measure. Its passage will thrill the country. It will hoist flags, pull bell-ropes, light tar-barrels, and fire guns. It will rekindle the glorious enthusiasm which followed Abraham Lincoln's Decree of Emancipation.

"Blow, bugle, blow Set the wild echoes flying"

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HEALTH OFFICE—
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867.

In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Health, adopted April 2, 1867, proposals will be received at the Health Office until 12 o'clock M., the 10th instant, for the removal of such nuisances as may be directed by said Board of Health within the respective districts, to wit:—

First District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, and 26th Wards.

Second District, comprising the 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th Wards.

Third District, comprising the 20th, 21st, 22d, 24th and 27th Wards.

Fourth District, comprising the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 23d, and 25th Wards.

Said proposals to specify the price per cubic foot for cleaning Privies, the price per day for use of horse and cart, with driver, and the price per day for each laborer employed.

Said contract to continue until December 31, 1867.

Bids for the cleaning of Privy Wells will be received from licensed cleaners only.

Address HORATIO G. SICKEL,
5 1 10t Health Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office of the Chief Commissioner, FIFTH Street, west side, below Chesnut Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 27, 1867.

NOTICE—Owners of Hacks and Carriages kept for hire, are hereby notified that they must renew their license on or before the first day of June, 1867.

Extract of Ordinance of May 9th, 1835.

Section 1. That every Hack, Stage-Coach, Cab, Chariot, Couchee, Coupe, Barouche, Landon, or other vehicle, whether on wheels or runners, except omnibuses and railroad cars, drawnby one or more horses, or other animal power, which shall be used in the City of Philadelphia for the conveyance of persons for hire, from place to place within the said city, shall be deemed a Hackney Carriage within the meaning of this ordinance.

Section 2. No person shall set up, use, or drive in said city any Hackney Carriage, for the conveyance of persons, for hire, from place to place, within the same, unless the same be registered, and a certificate thereof be annually renewed, as herein provided, under a *penalty of Five Dollars* for every time such carriage or vehicle is used.

THOMAS M. TRIOL,
5 1 3t License Clerk.

NOTICE—THE NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN solicits the patronage of all loyal men in the North who have business interests in the South. Having been selected by the Clerk of the House of Representatives under the law of Congress passed March 2, 1867, as the paper for printing all the Laws and Treaties, and all the Federal advertisements within the State of Louisiana, it will be the best advertising medium in the Southwest, reaching a larger number of business men than any other paper. Address MATHEWS & HAMILTON, Conveyancers, No. 707 SANSOM Street, or S. L. BROWN & CO., New Orleans, Louisiana. 4 29 1m

252 NORTH CHARLES STREET, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.
OFFICE SECRETARY THIRD CORPS UNION, April, 1867.

The annual meeting and election for Officers and Directors of the THIRD CORPS UNION will be held at the TRENTON HOUSE, Trenton, New Jersey, on MONDAY, May 6, at 12 o'clock noon.

4 29 6t EDWARD L. WELLING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND FRANKFORD PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 2403 FRANKFORD ROAD.
PHILADELPHIA, April 23, 1867.

All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the capital stock of this Company, and who have not yet paid the sixth instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said sixth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the 10th day of May next, 1867.

By resolution of the Board of Directors.

4 23 12t JACOB BINDER, President.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1867.

The stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS, north side of CHESNUT Street, above FIFTH, on TUESDAY MORNING, the 7th day of May next, at half-past 10 o'clock, after which an Election will be held at the same place for Officers of the Company for the ensuing year. The Election to close at 1 P. M. of the same day.

4 20 14t JAMES S. COX, President.

OFFICE OF THE WARREN AND FRANKLIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 203½ WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1867.

The Coupons of the Warren and Franklin Railway Company, due May 1, will be paid at the Banking House of JAY COOKE & CO., Philadelphia.

5 1 H. P. RUTTER, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1867.

In accordance with the provisions of the National Currency act, and the Articles of Association of this Bank, it has been determined to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank to one million dollars ($1,000,000). Subscriptions from Stockholders for the shares allotted to them in the proposed increase will be payable on the second day of May next, and will be received at any time prior to that date. A number of shares will remain to be sold, applications for which will be received from persons desirous of becoming Stockholders.

By order of the Board of Directors.

3 15 7w JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CAMDEN, N. J. April 25, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of national tax, payable at the Office of the Company, in Camden, on and after the fourteenth day of May prox.

4 27 13t GEORGE J. ROBBINS, Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTment—Ulcerated Leg.—Numerous individuals, who were for many years afflicted with old cancerous sores or ulcers on the legs, and had failed to procure a remedy either from private practice or public hospitals, have been speedily cured by a short course of these invaluable medicines. In all diseases of this nature, the united action of the Pills and Ointment is required. Sold by all Druggists. 4 26 fmw1t

WANTS.

$25.—THE GENUINE BARTLETT SEWING MACHINE.—Wanted $25.—Agents, $150 per month and all expenses paid, to sell the Genuine Bartlett Sewing Machine. This Machine will do all the work that can be done on any high-priced Machine, and is fully patented, licensed, and warranted for five years. We pay the above wages, or a commission, from which twice that amount can be made. For circulars and terms address
H. HALL & CO.,
No. 724 CHESNUT Street,
4 6 1m Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS for the U. S. Marine Corps. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to
JAMES LEWIS,
4 19 fmw 1f Captain and Recruiting Officer, No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

No. 136 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Have opened, at their NEW STORE,

N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

WHITE GOODS,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
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Of Superior Quality, at LOW PRICES.

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No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

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FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS.
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for European Travel.
(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

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No. 223 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meetings of these bodies were held yesterday afternoon. This was the business:

Select Branch.—Mr. Spering, President, was in the Chair.

The annexed message from the Mayor was received:

Office of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia,
May 2, 1867.

To the Presidents and Members of the Select and Common Councils.

Gentlemen: To my great surprise, on Saturday last I was officially presented with the following:

Resolution of Request to the Mayor.

Resolved by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the Mayor be and he is hereby requested to use and exert all the powers vested in him by law to secure the enforcement of the Sunday Liquor law, and all laws prohibiting the sale of liquors to minors, and all wilful abuse of the sale of intoxicating drinks throughout the city; and that he be requested to instruct the police force under his control to manifest the utmost care and vigilance that the laws in this particular be strictly enforced, and all offenders brought to justice.

Attest: BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

As during the frequent visits to this office by members of your bodies no allusion, direct or remote, had been made by any of them to this resolution, nor any intimation been given that there existed or was alleged to exist any cause for complaint in the matters to which it referred; and as on its passage through Councils it provoked no comment, I presume it was not intended nor supposed to express anything unusual or important. Considering the kind and friendly relations I have striven to cultivate with the legislative branch of the city government, I am not willing to believe that the latter would wilfully have cast censure on this department without any notice of such a purpose. But inadvertence does not change the fact that I am charged, at least by inuendo, with official dereliction. A formal application to any one to do a special act involves the suggestion that the act has not been done; and when Councils request the Mayor to perform his duty, they convey the imputation that his duty has not been performed. This imputation is unfounded, and against its utterance, as here made, I respectfully but earnestly protest.

I do not pretend to understand what is meant by the *enforcement* of "all wilful abuse of the sale of intoxicating drinks throughout the city," but for myself, and in behalf of the force under my command, I assert that "the Sunday Liquor Law, and all laws prohibiting the sale of liquor to minors," so far as they come within the powers and duties of the police, are faithfully and diligently executed; and that for this reason, if there were no other, the recommendation "to instruct the police force under" my "control to manifest the utmost care and vigilance that the laws in this particular be strictly enforced, and all offenders brought to justice," is wholly gratuitous. In legislative bodies comprising so many well-read lawyers, and so many well-informed citizens as are to be found in Councils, it ought not to be doubtful that the provisions of the laws referred to are properly understood. What those provisions are was so clearly set forth by my learned predecessor, Mr. Henry, in reply to a request made to him by a large number of clergymen, similar to the request now made to me by Councils, that I reproduce a portion of his letter:

"There are three statutes, and but three, which relate to the sale of liquor on Sunday, within this State. The first in order of date is a Provincial act of 1705, the 6th and 6th sections whereof are in these words:

[5.] "'And be it further enacted, That all persons who are found drinking and tipping in ale-houses, taverns, or other public house or place, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, or any part thereof, shall for every offence so forfeit and pay one shilling and sixpence, to any *constable* that shall demand the same, to the use of the poor: and *all constables* are hereby empowered, and by virtue of their office required to search public houses and places suspected to entertain such tipplers, and them, when found, quietly to disperse; but in case of refusal, to bring the persons so refusing before the next Justice of the Peace, who may commit such offenders to the stocks, or bind them to their good behavior, as to him shall seem requisite. And the keeper of such ale-house, tavern, or other public house or place, as shall countenance or tolerate any such practices, being convicted thereof, by the view of a single magistrate, his own confession, or the proof of one or more credible witnesses, shall, for every offence, forfeit and pay ten shillings, to be recovered as and for the use aforesaid. Provided always, That nothing in this act be construed to prevent victualling houses or other public house or place from supplying the necessary occasions of travellers, inmates, lodgers, *or others*, on the first day of the week, with victuals and drink in moderation, for refreshment only; of which necessary occasion for refreshment, as also moderation, the magistrate before whom complaint is made shall be judge—any law, usage, or custom in this province to the contrary notwithstanding."

"It may suffice to note that the toleration by this act of the sale of liquor, 'for refreshment only,' has been repealed. The duty of searching public houses and suspected places, and dispersing tipplers, may yet survive, (if, indeed, it has not been taken away by the 8th section, Ninth article of the constitution of Pennsylvania,) but such duty is enjoined expressly upon all constables, officials who are elected by the people; and it does not pertain to nor can it be exercised by the police, who are appointed by the Mayor, and alone are subject to his control. The process directed by this obsolete but unrepealed statute, however well adapted to the requirements of the community living a century and a half ago, would be impracticable at the present day, and as absurd in remedial agency as the punishment of the stocks, which has long since been abandoned.

"The next statute bearing upon this subject is that of 22d April, 1794 commonly called the Sunday law, which, among other provisions, enacts 'that if any person shall do or perform any worldly employment or business whatsoever on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, works of necessity and charity only excepted'—'and be convicted thereof, every such person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay four dollars, to be levied by distress; or, in case he or she shall refuse or neglect to pay the said sum, or goods and chattles cannot be found whereof to levy the same by distress, he or she shall suffer six days' imprisonment in the House of Correction of the proper county.' 'Provided always, that every such prosecution shall be commenced within seventy-two hours after the offence shall be committed.'

"The prohibition of selling liquor is within the general interdict of this act, but the process which it gives is punitive in its nature, and not preventive. The serving of all legal process on Sunday, except in cases of treason, felony or breach of peace, is forbidden by statute. The violation of the Sunday law is a misdemeanor; but unless accompanied by noise or disorder, it is not an actual breach of the peace. Such is the language of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the decision of a case arising under this law. The remedy for its infraction is by complaint within seventy-two hours thereafter before a justice of the peace, who, upon due evidence, may impose a fine of four dollars upon the offender; but only one penalty of four dollars can be incurred by any one offender for all the acts, however numerous, performed during any Sunday in the exercise of his business.

"The third statute, before referred to, is the act of 26th of February, 1855, which is in these terms:

[1.] "'It shall not be lawful for any person or persons to sell, trade or barter in any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday; or for the keeper or keepers of any hotel, inn, tavern, ale house, beer house, or other public house or place, knowingly to allow or permit any spirituous or malt liquors, wine or cider, to be drank on or within the premises or house occupied or kept by such keeper or keepers, his, her or their agents or servants, on the said first day of the week.'

"The second section imposes a penalty of fifty dollars, to be recoverable as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable, one-half for the guardians of the poor, the other for the benefit of the prosecutor, unless he is a witness, in which event the whole penalty is to be paid to the said guardians.

"The third section enacts that,

"'In addition to the civil penalties imposed by the last preceding section, for a violation of the provisions of the first section of this act, every person who shall violate the provisions of that section shall be taken and deemed to have committed a *misdemeanor*, and shall on conviction thereof, in any criminal court in this commonwealth, be fined in any sum not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not less than ten nor more than sixty days, at the discretion of the court.'

"Although the sale of liquor on Sunday is made by this act an indictable offence, there is no power of a directly preventive nature conferred by its provisions. The Mayor of Philadelphia having no jurisdiction in civil suits, can entertain no prosecution under any of those statutes for the penalties thereby imposed; but since the restoration of the Mayor's functions as a Committing Magistrate, by act of 28th of March, 1859, he may, in common with all other magistrates, upon his own view, issue warrants for the arrest of parties selling liquor on Sunday, and upon satisfactory evidence, bind them over for trial before a criminal court, and with the return of the transcript from his docket, his official duty in these cases ends.

"It must then be apparent that *there is no power vested in the Mayor or in any max strats to close up or prevent access to a tavern, or other drinking place on Sunday.* And that upon such day no policemen can lawfully be sent to visit these resorts, or to arrest persons committing misdemeanors by setting at naught the restrictions of the law.

"The sale of a commodity, whether in shop or tavern, is not a breach of the peace, and if through misconceived duty the Mayor should station an officer in each bar room within the city, during every Sunday of the year, not one violation of the law prohibiting the sale of liquor on that day could thus lawfully be prevented.

"It may, however, be alleged that the police should be detailed to visit taverns on Sunday, that their evidence might be used in the prosecution of those who violate the law; but a moment's reflection should show the illegality and impolicy of such a course. A policeman, in his official capacity, unless charged with the service of a warrant to arrest for treason, felony or breach of the peace, or unless called upon for the prevention of violence or disorder, has no greater right to enter on Sunday a place of public entertainment than he has to trespass upon the sanctity of a private house. The law does not permit its agents to annoy the citizen by domiciliary visits in search of evidence to convict him of crimes. Moreover, should a policeman be thus detailed to visit, in his uniform, places where it is presumed that liquor is unlawfully sold, the aim of such visit would of course be frustrated. But if he doffs the distinctive dress that bespeaks his official authority, (and promotes alike his self-respect and his regard for the credit of the public service,) that, as a spy, he may mingle among the inmates of the Sunday bar-room, to denounce on the morrow the offences which he has witnessed, either his manhood will revolt at the degrading errand or he must be unfit to be trusted with the honorable protection of the community.

"How, then, under the existing statutes, is the sale of liquor to be prevented on Sunday? By deterring all persons from committing such offence through certainty of a prosecution to punishment, upon complaint, and evidence of citizens specially aggrieved, or actuated solely for the public good.

"The concerted resolve of a few determined residents of each ward that this traffic on Sunday shall be stopped will do more to prevent a *public* disregard of the prohibitions of the law than can in any otherwise be effected.

"Where, then, is the power which this memorial gratuitously assumes to be vested in the Mayor for enforcing the prohibition of the sale of liquor on Sunday? True, in popular apprehension, the Mayor is clothed with authority to shut up the resorts of the lewd, to check the devices of the gambler or policy dealer, to seize the persons of reputed criminals to suppress all nuisances, to satisfy all complaints, and that, too, upon mere suspicion or allegation, without one tittle of legal evidence to sustain the process of the law. But the Mayor possesses no such autocratic attributes—he is the executive of the law, not the giver of the law—he is commissioned to vindicate the law when proof is duly made of its violation, and not by illegal inquisitions, having no warrant, other than rumor or suspicion, to make its mandates odious and its process insufferable."

This exposition, which was widely published before I entered into the office of Mayor, was accepted not only by those to whom it was directly addressed, but by the general public, as conclusive of the subject. By me it was certainly so regarded, and acting on this conviction, and satisfied that in whatever concerned the public morals I might safely follow in the footsteps of a magistrate distinguished alike for purity of personal character, and wisdom not less than firmness in maintaining public order, I have not, as the "executive of the law," felt called upon to resort to those "illegal inquisitions" which "make its mandates odious and its processes insufferable." At the same time I have endeavored to prevent breaches of the quiet and decorum of the Sabbath occurring through this agency, by requiring that all persons engaged in disturbances in taverns, or the vicinity of taverns, should be summarily dealt with to the extent of my authority; and I have reason to believe that, with occasional exceptions, my orders in this respect have been strictly carried out.

It is not to be denied that the present condition of things in Philadelphia on a Sunday in regard to drinking houses is a scandal and opprobrium. On many of our thoroughfares, people, in passing to and from their respective places of worship, are offended by the inducements to dissipation which are flaunted before them, and many a heart is made sad by the knowledge that some relative or friend is led astray by these temptations. Moreover, the police returns show that in certain sections, owing to the opportunities offered, what should be a day of rest is converted into a day of debauchery, and the week which should begin with reinvigorated strength and spirits is begun by too many under the exhaustion of excess and the disgrace of exposure.

In no other of our great northern cities is this state of affairs permitted; and with the confessed inadequacy of our existing laws, it is deplorable that there has been no suitable legislation to remedy the evil. In this connection I may say that at the very period—as I have learned since its passage—when a leading committee of Councils was engaged in considering the resolution I complain of, I was engaged in urging upon the Legislature of the commonwealth the passage of a law which would enable the Mayor to abate this great nuisance. And I feel well assured that if, instead of calling upon me now to fulfil duties I have never neglected, Councils had co-operated with me then to secure powers which the Chief Magistrate of the city ought to possess, much real good might have been accomplished.

MORTON MCMICHAEL.

Mr. Hodgdon called up the ordinance awarding to R. Wood & Co. the contract for supplying pipe to the Water Department.

The Chamber declined to consider the ordinance at this time.

An ordinance was offered by Mr. Cattell appropriating $6329 from the income of the Girard estates for alterations to premises in Chesnut street, above Eleventh.

This was adopted.

An ordinance was introduced authorizing the sale of a lot belonging to the city in the Twenty-fourth ward.

A resolution to discharge the Committee on Law from the further consideration of an ordinance preventing the driving of horned animals through the streets of the city, in the hours of daylight, was adopted.

Appointments as follows were confirmed:

To take charge of sewer connections in Second district—in Eighth district, Charles B. Houseman, William Wheeler; in Eleventh district, J. H. McCollin.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Bumm, inquiring of the Committee on Street Cleaning why the streets in the northern section of the city remain in their present dirty condition.

This was unanimously agreed to.

An ordinance from Common Council fixing the election divisions of the Third ward was concurred in as it passed Common Council.

A resolution requesting the Mayor to pay to B. McNair a reward, according to announcement, was agreed to.

Common Council resolution of instruction to the Department of Highways, relative to repairs of the streets, was concurred in.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution that the Councils shall meet on the second and fourth Thursday of each month, at 2 P. M., instead of weekly, as at present. Under the rules the subject lies over for two weeks.

A resolution changing the name of Emmett street to Fletcher street was offered by Mr. Barlow. Referred. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—The Chamber was called to order shortly after three o'clock, President Marcer in the Chair.

Communications were received as follows:

One from Philip Wagner, agent, offering for sale to the city certain property at Holmesburg for the site of a House of Correction.

One from C. M. Bell, offering certain property for the same purpose.

Referred to Committee on House of Correction.

From the Board of Revision was received a communication calling the attention of Councils to the inadequate accommodations of the room occupied by the Board for citizens having business with the office. Laid on the table.

One from the Board of Health submitting the following resolution, which passed the Board at their last meeting:

Resolved, That Councils be requested to make a special appropriation of $25,000 to enable the Board to put in operation such sanitary police regulations as in their judgment they may deem proper for the better promotion of the public health.

Referred to the Committee on Health.

A message from the Mayor, in reference to the Sunday Liquor law, was read, and referred to the Committee on Law.

Mr. Mershon offered an ordinance to strike out of the annual appropriation to the Highway Department that part which requires all repairs to bridges, culverts and inlets to be given out by contract, when ordered by the Committee of Highways.

The ordinance led to a general debate, after which it was indefinitely postponed.

A number of petitions were presented and referred to appropriate committees.

The resolution, under discussion at the adjournment of Councils on Thursday last, to change the place of voting in the eighth division of the Twenty-third ward, was called up and passed.

The bill from Select Council to rent the mansion house at Fairmount Park to Geo. W. Hyde, for the sale of refreshments, was called up and amended so that the tenant be required to pay his rent monthly in advance. Passed.

The resolution from Select Council to change the place of voting in the fifth division of the Sixteenth ward was concurred in.

The Finance Committee, through Mr. Potter, Chairman, reported a resolution to discharge the committee from the consideration of the claim of G. B. Town & Son. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $6734 52 to pay for record books for the county offices, and certain other claims. Agreed to.

The Highway Committee, through Mr. Ray, Chairman, reported the following:

Resolution to grade Carpenter, Kimball, League, Tulip, Sepviva, Twentieth and Twenty-second streets.

Resolution to pave Chauncy, Carpenter, Kimball, League, Tulip, Sepviva, Eighth, Fitler, Twentieth, Twenty-second and Twenty-fifth streets.

Resolution authorizing the paving of footways on Washington lane and Haines street, Twenty-second ward.

Resolution authorizing the tramwaying of Harmer, Quince and Wheat streets, and Lyndall's alley, in the Eighth ward.

Resolution authorizing the Department of Highways to notify the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to construct bridges over the connecting railroad, at its intersections with Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets.

Resolution to authorize the opening of Coral street, late Diamond street, in the Nineteenth ward.

The above were all agreed to.

Mr. Smith, of the Committee on Schools, reported in favor of an amendment to the bill approving the contracts for erecting school buildings, by striking out that part in reference to the heating apparatus in the Locust street school. The bill goes over for second reading.

The special committee on the House of Correction reported a resolution instructing the City Solicitor to take such measures as are necessary to have Eleventh street, in the rear of the prison, vacated. Agreed to.

A resolution repealing the resolution of request to the Mayor was then offered, and on a vote being taken, no quorum voting, the Chamber was declared adjourned.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon at the Coroner's office, on the body of Robert Shultz, who died at the Pennsylvania Hospital on Tuesday evening, from the effects of a stab received during a row in a public house on Fitzwater street, below Seventh, on Sunday morning, the 7th of April. The most important testimony was the following:—

James O'Neill sworn—A little while before the affair, Shultz was sitting on the floor; Dunn was applying an abusive epithet to an old man; Shultz remarked he ought to be ashamed of himself; Dunn went towards Shultz, and asked him what he meant; I then left, and coming in a short time after, found Shultz sitting on the chair; was told he was struck by some man who was with Burns.

Joseph Green sworn—In the early part of the evening Burns and Dunn came into the house, and called Mr. Melloy a hard name; Shultz said it was not right for a young man to call an old man such a name; Dunn asked what he had to do with it; Schultz told him to square himself; the matter was settled, and they left, and came back; Melloy was sitting on a barrel; Burns took hold of him and threw him on the floor; Shultz said that was not right, and that he was a friend of his; Dunn and Shultz clinched, when Burns pulled out a knife and put it into Shultz in the back; the knife dropped out of Burns' pocket, which his brother picked up; I was called outside, and saw a number of shoemakers; Burns came out and remarked, "I have killed that old ——."

A number of witnesses corroborated this statement, but also that both the parties were intoxicated.

Dr. E. B. Shapleigh testified that he made a post-mortem examination on the body of the deceased; discovered a penetrating wound in the left side of the back, extending into the left kidney; inflammation insued; an abscess had formed on the left kidney, and the left lung was destroyed by this inflammation; the cavity of the left pleura was filled with a bloody fluid; the deceased came to his death from inflammation caused by the above wound.

The jury then rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a wound inflicted by George Burns, on the morning of the 7th of April, at a tavern No. 609 Fitzwater street.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Benefit of Mr. Augustus S. Pennoyer, the Business Manager of the Richings English Opera Troupe. Auber's brilliant opera called *The Crown Diamonds* will be presented, with an excellent cast.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*After Many Days* continues its successful career at this house. The scenery is really magnificent. The new play is full of beautiful situations and scenes, and is withal well constructed, and is almost entirely independent of the novel upon which it is founded. Miss Josie Orten, Mr. Lawler, Mr. Lennox, and Mr. Mackay have all excellent parts assigned them, in which they appear to good advantage. To-morrow afternoon the usual family matinee will occur.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Those who witnessed the wonderful acting of Ristori in the Italian play of *Eazabeth*, will be anxious to see Mrs. Lander in the title *role* of the same play translated into English. We have no doubt that Mrs. Lander will be second only to the great tragedienne in the part. Mrs. Lander produces the new play for her benefit. Mr. James H. Taylor will play the part of "Robert, Earl of Essex," and Mr. J. B. Roberts will assume the *role* of "Lord Burleigh."

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Benefit of Lady Emily Don. She will personate "Fanny" in *Brother Bob and I*, and "Perseus," in *Perseus and Andromeda*, Lady Don will also sing a dozen delightful songs.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—This evening the performance will consist of songs, ballets, negro minstrelsy, burlesques, and farces, in delectable variety. To-morrow afternoon the usual ladies gift matinee will take place.

THE FAMILY RESORT.—Carncross & Dixey present this evening the burlesque of *East Lynne, Freedman's Bureau of Education*, and *A New Course of Study*, together with the usual olio entertainment.

On Monday evening Mr. Robert Frazer's benefit takes place.

THE GERMANIA.—The following is the programme of the concert to-morrow afternoon:—

1. Overture, "The Queen for one day," Adam
2. Shadow Dance, from *Dinorah*, Meyerbeer
3. Waltz, "Die Flotten," Lauer
4. Marcia Funebre, (by request) Beethoven
5. Overtufe, "Preciosa," Weber
6. Duet, 'The Domestic War," (first time) F. Schubert
7. Terzet and finale, from *Lucrezia Borgia*, Donizetti

BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where every thing in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—

PRESS. TO. WOODNUTT,
SAMUEL DOUGLASS,
JOHN HOOD,
WILLIAM E. GILLMORE,
HENRY W. DUNCAN.
PHILIP GRUMBRECHT, Restaurateur.

While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

4 8 im C. BIRD Proprietor.

AWNINGS, ETC.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS.

W. F. SHEIBLE,

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Manufacturer of MILDEW-PROOF AWNINGS, VERANDAHS, FLAGS, BAGS, TENTS, and WAGON COVERS.

Stencil Cutting and Canvas Printing. [27 3mrp

STEELE'S FAMOUS SHOW CARDS No. 718 MARKET ST.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY! ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

1 21 6m VANKIRK & CO.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....4'56 MOON RISES....4'45
SUN SETS....6'58 HIGH WATER....1'05

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. MCCAMMON,
WASH. BUTCHER,
JOHN SPARHAWK,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Concordia....Liverpool....Boston....April 13
Wm. Penn....London....New York....April 13
America....Southampton....New York....April 16
Denmark....Liverpool....New York....April 17
Morsvian....Liverpool....Quebec....April 18
Delaware....Liverpool....Philada....April 20
Persia....Liverpool....New York....April 20
C. of Limerick....Liverpool....New York....April 20
Union....Southampton....New York....April 24
Palmyra....Liverpool....New York....April 23
City of Paris....Liverpool....New York....April 24
Teutonia....Southampton....New York....April 24
Nestorian....Liverpool....Quebec....April 25
China....Liverpool....Boston....April 27
C. of Manchester....Liverpool....New York....April 27
Pennsylvania....Liverpool....New York....April 27

FOR EUROPE.

Pereire....New York....Havre....May 4
C. of Washington....New York....Liverpool....May 4
Cumbria....New York....Hamburg....May 4
Minnesota....New York....Liverpool....May 4
Medway....New York....Antwerp....May 4
The Queen....New York....Liverpool....May 4
Fulton....New York....Havre....May 17

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

H. Hudson....Philada....Havana....May 4
Wyoming....Philada....Savannah....May 4
Geo. Grant....New York....New Orleans....May 4
Moro Castle....New York....Havana....May 9
Pioneer....Philada....Wilmington....May 11
Juniata....Philada....New Orleans....May —
Corsica....New York....Havana....May 18
S. America....New York....Brazil....May 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque Royal Charlie, Besse, Hamburg, J. T. Justus.
Brig G. G. Roberts, Towse, Barbadoes, J. B. Rud & Son.
Brig E. H. Rich, Hopkins, Trinidad, S. Morris Wain & Co.
Schr C. McCarthy, Geofrey, Aspinwall, Merchant&Co.
Schr Grand Master, Seaboyer, Mayaguez, J. Mason & Co.
Schr Ocean Bird, Massey, Newark, D. Britton.
Schr S. McDevitt, McDevitt, Norwalk, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr Old Zach, Lynch, Black Rock, do.
Schr Morning Light, Nickerson, Annapolis, Tyler&Co.
Schr M. Kinnie, Parsons, Providence, do.
Schr G. Watson, Nickerson, Washington, do.
Schr J. Alderdice, Jackaway, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr C. Merrick, Montgomery, Maiden, do.
Schr L. Beard, Perry, Boston, Bakiston, Glaeff & Co.
Schr G. Taulane, Adams, Boston, do.
Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, Boston, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, Salem, R. H. Powell.
Schr J. L. Maloy, Russell, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr D. and E. Kelly, Kelly, Boston, Preston Coal Co.
Schr Minnesota, Pilmuey, Malden, Mammoth Vein Consolidated Coal Co.
Schr N. E. Clark, Clark, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr H. A. Weeks, Hickman, Chelsea, do.
Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, Dorchester, do.
Schr C. Newkirk, Huntley, Cambridge, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 45, Anderson, N. Haven, do.
Schr J. L. Vorhees, Vorhees, New Haven, Scott&Sons.
Schr J. H. Marvel, Quilin, Norfolk, do.
Schr Gov. Burton, Ludlam, Salem, do.
Schr E. selmer, Price, New Haven, do.
Schr M. Knight, Bush, Boston, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr Express, Wallace, Washington, J. T. Justus.
St'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde&Co.
St'r Torrence, Philbrick, New York, do.
Tug Hudson, Carr, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Gertrude, Caldwell, 11 days from Hillsboro, N. S., with plaster to S. Poulterer.
Schr Jas. Cummings, Whirlow, 5 days from James River, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Clayton and Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr W. P. Phillips, Somers, from Boston.
Schr J. Alderdice, Jackaway, from Boston.
Schr G. Taulane, Adams, from Boston.
Schr J. L. Maloy, Russell, from Boston.
Schr J. Lancaster, Williams, from Boston.
Schr N. E. Clark, Clark, from Boston.
Schr S. H. Sharp, Webb, from Boston.
Schr S. McDevitt, McDevitt, from New London.
Schr Ocean Bird, Massey, from Newark.
Schr Reading RR. No 45, Anderson, from N. Haven.
Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, from Portland.
Schr Minnesota, Phinney, from New Bedford.
Schr C. Newkirk, Huntley, from Cambridgeport.
Schr C. Merrick, Montgomery, from Malden.
Schr G. Watson, Nickerson, from Norwich.
Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, from Dorchester.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

PUT BACK.—Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, hence for Portland, with coal, collided on Wednesday afternoon, off League Island, with barque Ormus, from Cardenas. The E. G. Willard lost foremast, jibboom, bowsprit, and everything forward, above deck; sprung mainmast. She will discharge for repairs.

BELOW.

Brig J. and H. Crowley, Crowley, from Cardenas.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Propontis, Higginson, hence for Liverpool, sailed from Fortress Monroe 1st inst.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 30th ult.

Brig Amor, Olsen, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr D. F. Wilder, Heather, hence, at Aspinwall 15th ult.

Schr S. Fish, Davis, from Waldsboro for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 30th ult.

Schrs Crown Point, Severs; P. A. Sanders, Carroll; and Mary S. Lunt, Brown, hence, at Newburyport 30th ultimo.

Schr Dictator, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 27th ult.

Schr S. Bruen, Crawford, hence, via Charleston, at Jacksonville 24th ult.

Schr Caroline C. Horner, hence, at Portland 1st inst.

Schr H. G. Ely, McAllister, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 30th ult.

Schrs A. Shepherd, Bowers, for Boston; S. Clark, Griffin, for Salem; Black Diamond, Young, for Danversport; Evergreen, Bellows, for Salem; Lucy, Copp, for Portland; and Lamartine, Kelly, for Saco, all for Philadelphia, at Edgartown 29th ult.

MISCELLANY.

The case of the British steamship Gladiator, from Liverpool for New Orleans, was decided at Key West; salvage at 9 per cent. on hull and cargo, valued at $100,000.

Schr Robert Caldwell, Captain McCormack, cleared at Charleston recently with, perhaps, the largest cargo that has ever gone from that port in a vessel of that class. She carries 1469 bales upland cotton, weighing 617,500 pounds; 82 bales Sea Island cotton, 26,318 pounds; total, 643,818 pounds; 112 pieces plank, 10,461 feet—total value $186,969. Her freight list adds up a little short of $9000, in gold.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc, etc.

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French Plate Looking-Glasses,

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Oysters and Meals at all hours 4 5 1m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEON'S BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
RICHINGS' ENGLISH OPERA.
CAROLINE RICHINGS.....DIRECTRESS
FIRST NIGHT OF THE NEW OPERA.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 3,
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
Tendered by Mr. and Miss Richings to
AUGUSTUS S. PENNOYER,
(Business Manager),
when will be presented, for the first time in Philadelphia by this Company, Auber's most charming Opera, the
CROWN DIAMONDS.
Don Henrico.....Mr. William Castle
Rebolico.....Mr. S. C. Campbell
Count de Campa Major.....Mr. Henry Peakes
Don Sebastino.....Mr. D. B. Wylie
Catarina.....Miss C. Richings
Diana.....Mrs. E. Seguin
THE COSTUMES
used in this Opera were made expressly for it in Paris, and imported at great expense.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
CROWN DIAMONDS MATINEE,
MONDAY EVENING, May 6
BENEFIT OF MR. EDWARD SEGUIN.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

CARL WOLFSOHN'S

FAREWELL CONCERT

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 16, 1867.

SECURED SEATS ONE DOLLAR EACH, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

Ticket office open on MONDAY, the 6th inst., and every following day previous to the concert, at Mr. TRUMPLER'S Music Store, corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT streets.

Holders of Green Tickets can have them exchanged for secured seats without extra charge, by presenting them at the Ticket Office. 4 3 6t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
A HIT! A HIT! A GLORIOUS HIT!
THE NEW PLAY,
in a prologue and five acts, entitled
AFTER MANY DAYS:
OR,
AN INVENTOR'S DREAM.
Produced with
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
AMONG WHICH IS
A BEAUTIFUL SEA PANORAMA, WITH REAL PLEASURE YACHTS.
This scene in each representation has held the audience BREATHLESS AND SPELL-BOUND.
The manœuvres of the yachts, as they
TACK AND SAIL AROUND THE STAGE,
have been nightly received with
THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE,
And the
TERRIFIC STORM AND SHIPWRECK
have been pronounced the
FINEST SCENIC EFFECTS
ever produced upon the stage in this city.
THE ELEGANT CONSERVATORY SCENE
AND
THE ENGLISH COUNTRY CHURCHYARD
have been acknowledged
UNEQUALLED IN COMPLETENESS OF DETAIL.
Seats secured six evenings in advance.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ¾ to 8 o'clock.
FAREWELL BENEFIT
AND LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
LADY DON.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 3,
BROTHER BOB AND I.
Fanny (with songs)....LADY DON
LADY DON in a choice selection of Scotch Ballads and Tableaux Vivants after which
PERSEUS AND ANDROMEDA.
Perseus....LADY DON
MONDAY—MR. J. W. WALLACK.
In the greatly successful play of
A DANGEROUS GAME.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, May 3,
FIRST NIGHT OF ELIZABETH.
AND BENEFIT OF
the Celebrated and Accomplished Artiste,
MRS. F. W. LANDER, formerly
MISS M. DAVENPORT,
conceded by the Public and the Press the
FIRST ACTRESS OF THE DAY,
who will appear, for the first time in Philadelphia, in her latest and greatest triumph,
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND,
in the grand Historical Tragedy of that name.
Mr. James H. Taylor as.....Earl of Essex
Mr. J. B. Roberts as.....Lord Burleigh
ELIZABETH EVERY NIGHT.

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY.

CONCERT HALL,

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,

the Grand Illuminated Mirror of

EGYPT AND THE HOLY LAND,

COMMENCING

MONDAY EVENING, May 6.

The popular Lecturer, Colonel W. H. MAURICE, is engaged.

Cards of admission, 50 cents, or two for 75 cents.

Children half-price.

A grand MATINEE will be given on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 11, at 2½ P. M.

Tickets, 25 cents, or five for $1. 5 1 10t

EXHIBITION OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE

The Forty-Fourth Annual Exhibition

OF THE

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CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TENTH.

Is now open day and evening, from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M., and from 8 till 10 in the evening.

Admittance, 25 cents.

Season Tickets, 50 cents. 4 22 36t

Evening Telegraph

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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, MAY, 3, 1867.

An Important Movement in the Labor Quarrels.

THE generality of "strikes" at present, in both Great Britain and the United States, has turned public attention once more to the labor question, and earnest efforts are being made to bring the vexed issue to some definite settlement. The day has gone by when men thought the conflict between labor and capital an irrepressible one, and held that the very nature of the contending parties rendered antagonism inevitable. The wisest thinkers of the day have long since come to the conclusion that, to a great extent, the interests of labor and capital, of employer and employed, are identical; that the quarrel between them is one which could be settled by arbitration; and that its speedy and permanent settlement was for the advantage of both. This idea, we are glad to see, has not been confined to the philosophers, but the workingmen themselves are recognizing its truth. At a recent meeting in New York of that large trade, the tailors, a series of resolutions were adopted which mark an era in the history of labor, provided their intention be carried out. They read:—

"*Whereas*, The dullness of our business the past winter has given the opportunity to some unprincipled employers to take advantage of the times to reduce our wages at a period when so much more is needed for the support of ourselves and families; be it therefore

"*Resolved*, That we consider the first legitimate duty of all men working at our trade is to belong to the organization of the same, for the simple reason that in union there is strength.

"*Resolved*, That we, as a trade, condemn strikes, as not calculated to advance the interests of the journeymen tailors.

"*Resolved*, That in order to carry out the above resolutions practically, we have invited the employers to this meeting, that with their co-operation we may enforce the article contained in the Constitution of the *International Union of our trade, that the principle of arbitration be a substitute in the future for the odious system of strikes as at present carried out.*"

The consideration of the policy of strikes in so influential a society as the Tailors' Union is significant, as it exhibits a return of reason where, heretofore, we have seen only passion. The opposition to the system is based on policy, and not on right, for, of course, any man or number of men have the right to refuse to work for less than any wages they please. But the expediency of the plan of striking has been denied by all thoughtful men, and we are heartily glad to see the idea of arbitration substituted. But at the same meeting another and most important idea was started, and is being earnestly discussed in all the trade unions. We refer to the co-operative plan of labor, at present in vogue in England to a considerable extent. The plan is to open a shop for the sale of their labor, and have the profits divided among the workingmen instead of going to the capitalists; or, in the case of a class of labor which is not capable of being sold in a shop, of having a fund towards which each contributes, which is invested, and which is a treasury to draw from in days of trouble. How the system works in England we will show by quoting the testimony of the Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers before the Royal Commission on Trades' Unions. This evidence applies to all trades, and what has succeeded in the case of the engineers will be equally successful elsewhere:—

"The witness stated that the Society was formed in 1851 of a number of societies which had previously existed, and it now numbered 33,600 members, with an annual increase of 2000 or 3000 a year. There are, he said, 398 branches—in England and Wales 238 branches. *The United States have eleven branches, with 498 members.* Each member pays one shilling a week, and the Society has now a fund in different banks, in round numbers, of £140,000. The annual income in 1865 was £86,885, made up, besides subscriptions, of entrance fees, each member having to pay an entrance fee varying from 15s. to £3 10s. The expenditure in 1855 was £49,172, the heads under which it was distributed being—Members out of employment, £14,076; to sick members, £13,785 14s. 9d.; superannuated members (members who are 'too old to gain the ordinary rate of wages at the trade,' being allowed 7s. to 9s. a week each), £5184 17s. 4d.; on the deaths of members and members' wives, £4887; and the sum of £1800 among eighteen members who met with accidents and were unable to follow the trade."

From these data it will be seen that such an Association can be well supplied with funds at a very little cost to each individual. In order, however, to restrain the propensity for striking without good cause, the system of arbitration was substituted. In this arbitration, however, the employers have no voice. The merits of the case are judged by a council of the Society.

"Mr. Hughes asked, 'It is very difficult for a strike to happen in your society, I believe? What measures have men to take, for example, before they can strike in your society?' The witness answered:—'They have to represent their grievances to the committee of their branch. In a town where there is more than one branch there is what is called a district committee, composed of seven members from the different branches, or more in proportion to the number of branches in the district; and instead of the branch committee dealing with the question, the district committee deals with it, because there is a larger representation. For instance, here in London we have a district committee composed of twenty-four members, because we have twenty-four branches in the district, and when any dispute arises in the district the whole of the twenty-four branches are represented, thereby bringing about a proper understanding in relation to the question at issue, and affording a better opportunity for arriving at a satisfactory conclusion.' Mr. Hughes—'Therefore, unless approved in the first place by the branches of their own town, and in the second place by the central executive council, no members of your trade can strike?' Witness—'No, or at least they ought not to strike.' Mr. Hughes—'But, as the ordinary rule, they would require to get first the consent of their own branch and then that of the executive council?' Witness—'Yes, where there was time.' Mr. Hughes—'And upon the consent of the executive council being given, the men would go out and get their allowance?' Witness—'Yes.'"

Such a system as this prevents indiscriminate and unwarranted strikes, and secures to those who are wrongfully oppressed a redress which does not necessitate starvation. We hope to see the idea extensively acted upon. Where it is possible to open a store and sell the goods directly, let it be attempted; and where that is impossible, from the nature of the labor, let such a plan as that of the Amalgamated Society be adopted, which will prevent society strikes, and be a safeguard against oppression on the part of the capitalist. There should be no real antagonism, and when the employer once understands that the employé is not entirely in his power, he will deal justly with him, as his interest as well as his conscience dictate.

The Republican Party the Best Friend of the South.

NOTHING could be more erroneous than to suppose that the Republican party is the enemy of the South; on the contrary, that party is, and has been, the best friend that the South ever had.

We use the term "South" as inclusive not merely of one race, but of all the people living in that locality. And speaking of the South in this sense, we have no hesitation in repeating the assertion that the Republican party is, and has been, her best friend. And we say so, because that party has ever advocated such an organization of society at the South as would inevitably secure the highest prosperity and well-being of all her people.

Everybody acknowledges *now* that slavery was a very bad thing—destructive not only of the best good of the slave, but equally destructive of the best good of the master. We presume that the American Tract Society, even, would not now hesitate to publish in its books and tracts the truth that slavery is a sin. Nobody now has the hardihood to propose the re-establishment of slavery. Such a proposal would be scouted at the South as well as at the North. But in this general acknowledgment of the evil of slavery, this posthumous verdict of the nation against it, what a justification have we of the course of the Republican party! This was the doctrine urged by the Republicans from the beginning. It was opposed and denounced, but it is *now* shown to have been truth.

The vital principle underlying the Republican organization in the past having been shown to be correct, let us for a moment contemplate what would have been the condition of the South had she organized her society upon that principle, as did the North, in the earlier days of the republic. We can very easily see what she would have been by looking at what the North is. The South has always had the advantage in climate, soil, and natural resources generally. Nothing has hindered her growth but her "peculiar institution." Without slavery, Virginia would have been to-day what Pennsylvania is, South Carolina might have been another Massachusetts, and Georgia might have rivalled New York. The South is what she is in education, development, and wealth, because throughout her whole past history she has been cursed by a state of society that was at war with intelligence, virtue, economy, and all the great forces of civilization. Had she adopted Republican principles, a different fate would have awaited her.

Not only were the principles of the Republican party essential to the highest good of the South, but its *policy* was equally beneficial in its tendencies. If we go back to the standpoint of parties before the Rebellion, it is now plain to be seen that the Republican policy of the *non-extension* of slavery would have resulted in the greatest of blessings to the South. It would have saved her from running into the horrible contest from which she emerges so wasted and desolate. The restriction of slavery within specified limits would have resulted, doubtless, in the final, gradual abolition of the institution. But that end would have been accomplished without the terrible upheaval of society and the appalling destruction of life and property which we have witnessed. The policy of the Republican party, in opposing the extension of slavery, has been wonderfully vindicated by the events of the past six years.

Finally, we do not hesitate to say that the present policy of the Republican party towards the South is conceived in a spirit of the highest goodwill towards that section of our country, and is the *only* policy upon which it can speedily be restored to permanent peace and prosperity. Equal rights before the law, equal and impartial justice, this is the only basis upon which a just and beneficent reconstruction can take place. We tried the conservative or Johnsonian plan of unequal rights and aristocratic privileges for two years, and it gave us the Memphis and New Orleans massacres.

The Republican plan of equal and exact justice to all has but just commenced to be put in operation, and already its beneficial results are most manifest. Never before was there so good a state of feeling prevailing among all classes at the South as to-day; and simply for this reason, that all now stand upon an equality. Under this great Republican principle of equal rights, the reconstruction of the South promises to proceed to a happy conclusion. Society there will be reorganized upon a correct and permanent basis, and the South will speedily enter upon an era of growth and prosperity such as she has never before experienced. She herself will soon perceive that the Republican party is her best friend.

PASSENGER BOATS ON THE SEINE.—A fleet of twenty steamboats will navigate the Seine at all hours of the day, during the Exhibition, and will convey passengers at very cheap rates, the highest fare being thirty centimes, and the lowest twenty. The company organized to build these boats calculate that thirty thousand passengers will be conveyed daily. Six vessels, forming part of this flotilla, are anchored near the Pont des Arts on the right bank of the river.

RECONSTRUCTION.

SENATOR WILSON'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

SENATOR WILSON'S ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION AT CHARLESTON—MASS MEETING OF COLORED PEOPLE, ETC.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 2.—Senator Wilson arrived here this afternoon, and was received by Major-General Scott, accompanied by several of his staff; Captain Clous, Adjutant-General, and several other of General Sickles' staff officers; Chaplain French and United States Marshal Epping. Rooms were provided for him at the Mills House.

Several committees and distinguished citizens, also a number of colored men, called upon him this evening. He was serenaded by the band of the 6th Infantry.

To-morrow he is expected to deliver an address on Citadel Green to a mass meeting of all classes.

Some sixty or seventy prominent whites, including a large number of former leading secessionists, signed to-day a letter of welcome to Mr. Wilson, tendering the hospitalities of the city, and inviting him to address them on the political topics of the day.

He leaves here on Saturday, and will proceed down the coast, accompanied by Chaplain French. He will address the people at Beaufort, and also on the Sea Islands, after which he will proceed to Savanah.

A mass meeting of the colored citizens was held at the African church in this city last evening, to discuss the question, How shall we vote? About fifteen hundred persons were present. The speakers were both white and colored. Resolutions were unanimously adopted pledging the colored voters' support to the candidates of the Republican party, and no other.

VIRGINIA.

CLOSE OF THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE—FOREBODINGS OF THE RETIRING SPEAKER.

The Virginia Legislature adjourned on the 29th ult. Before the close of the session Mr. Baldwin, Speaker of the House of Delegates, addressed the members, and said that he never looked to a future more threatening and less full of promise. He and all present had passed through the greatest of civil wars; and in the darkest hour of that disastrous struggle he never saw so much occasion for despondency and depression as at this time. It was impossible for any one to foresee the result of the present dangerous experiment in Virginia.

Although, said Mr. Baldwin, we cannot claim to be free, nor claim that Virginia is a State, yet we are an organized community, and have a right to expect to be free, and that Virginia will be a State. But the situation of public affairs at this time, with the new element introduced by the United States into the political arena, presents a problem whose solution justified great anxiety for the public tranquillity and welfare. This new element, under the most favorable circumstances, would be matter of concern; but when subject to the maddening influence of party spirit and agitations of partisans, it became a subject of the greatest consideration and apprehension.

THE LAST DAYS OF LEE'S ARMY.

LECTURE BY T. L. ROSSER.

A lecture was delivered last evening, at the Cooper Institute, before a small audience, by Thomas L. Rosser, late a Major-General in the Confederate Army, on "The Last Days of the Army of Northern Virginia." The lecturer expressed himself as sadly disappointed at seeing so few present, having hoped to see the seats well filled by those who would be pleased to hear what a Rebel had to say. Beginning at the time when General Grant assembled his forces before Petersburg, he gave a summary description of the events of the campaign until the surrender of Lee.

Speaking of the limited resources of Lee at that time, he remarked that he had to legislate for him a class of men whom all unite in cordially despising—that class who, in the Congress of the United States, proclaimed loudly that if a gun was fired they would take the field and fight to the last, but who were the first to throw the burden of the war upon those who, like General Lee, had no share in its inception. He stated that Lee's army, all told, then numbered only 33,000 men, he himself having command of one-third of the cavalry, which was less than 6000 men.

Having a line of over forty miles to maintain, the men became wearied out with constant labor, and knowing the wanted condition of the country, they were disheartened and dejected. General Grant, profiting by the experience of his predecessors, did not attempt a direct attack upon Richmond, but tried to manœuvre Lee out of it. The failure of Pickett to dislodge Sheridan from Dinwiddie Court House, and his own defeat and the capture of Five Forks by Sheridan and Warren, on the 30th of April, were the critical events of the campaign, compelling the evacuation of Petersburg. The general attack upon Lee's lines immediately made by Grant kept the former from slipping away, while the latter stretched out his left, so that when Lee was finally able to move, Sheridan was in advance of him, and still held him at bay.

The movement of Lee to Rice's Station, by which he placed himself on the direct line of retreat to Lynchburg, he characterized as one of the most masterly steps of the war. But the destruction of Early's corps at this juncture decided, in the speaker's opinion, General Lee to surrender, which is proved by the fact that he immediately withdrew from the railroad, abandoning his design of retreating on Lynchburg, which he could have made good, and allowing his enemy to confront him in force at Appomattox Court House. There he sent in his flag of truce with proposals of surrender. The lecturer illustrated his remarks by reference to maps, and was listened to with interest by the few who were present.—*N. Y. Times.*

A GOLDEN WEDDING.—Salmon Case, of Vernon, Oneida county, celebrated his golden wedding a few days since, by giving an entertainment to his friends. Doctor Case settled in Vernon village when a young man, about the time of the war of 1812, and became the partner in business of a Mr. Carpenter. Vernon was quite a rural metropolis in those days. He grew with the place, having one partner after another, and came to be considered a man of property. His "note was as good as the bank;" and, indeed, he started a bank of the "red dog" kind immediately after the passage of the General Banking act of 1839 made banking free to all. The Bank of Vernon is still in a flourishing condition. His sons have taken charge of the mercantile business, and are highly respected citizens. One of them served in the Assembly in 1854. Meanwhile the father has lived to see a second and third generation grow up about him, and still enjoys the acquaintance and friendship of the community in which he has spent the last half century.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.*]

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

THE OFFICE OF
The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company,
"Inman Line,"
Has been removed from No. 111 WALNUT Street, to
NO. 411 CHESNUT STREET.
5 2 25trp JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. — SPECIAL NOTICE.
JOHN B. GOUGH,
Under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 9—CURIOSITY.
MONDAY EVENING, May 13—HABIT.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 10, TOWN HALL, Germantown.
The time and place of sale of Tickets will be announced on SATURDAY. 5 2

AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPANY, No. 147 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office on TUESDAY, 7th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. An election for SEVEN DIRECTORS will also take place.
5 3 4t H. G. LEISENRING, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 2, 1867.—THE Members of "The Corporation for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen in the Communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," are requested to meet in the Vestry-room of ST. PETER'S CHURCH, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of May, at 5 o'clock.
5 3 3t JAMES M. AERTSEN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE TIME FOR RECEIVING answers from holders of Gas Loan who are willing to exchange them for City Six per Cent. Loan, free from tax, is extended to the 20th inst.
Respectfully, R. P. GILLINGHAM, Chairman.
5 3 6t No. 3703 CHESNUT Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1867.
Applications for the unallotted shares in the increase of the Capital Stock of this Bank are now being received and the stock delivered.
5 3 tf JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867.
The Board of Directors have This Day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable on demand. By order of the Board.
5 1 6t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1867.
The Directors have declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months, clear of taxes, payable on demand.
5 2 6t B. B. COMEGYS, Cashier.

POST OFFICE—PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 1, 1867.
The mails for Havana, Cuba, per steamer HENDRICK HUDSON, will close at this office on SATURDAY, May 4, at 6 o'clock A. M., the day of sailing.
5 2 2t HENRY H. BINGHAM, P. M.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1867.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 6th inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Jefferson street, from Randolph to Lawrence streets, to be built of brick, circular in form, and with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches and with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.
The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and twenty-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by Ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the Contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for two years after the sewer is finished.
When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the Contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8th, 1866.
All Bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said Proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a Bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25th, 1860. If the Lowest Bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid.
Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.
5 3 3t W. W. SMEDLEY, Chief Commissioner of Highways.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wfm 6m

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the
CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO,
at their warerooms,
No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
4 23 4p Philadelphia.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by
BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 2 3m§7 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."
RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [4 6 fmw§4p

COPARTNERSHIP.—E. B. EDWARDS (OF the late firm of Mitchell & Edwards) has this day associated with him his son, THOMSON F. EDWARDS, for the transaction of a General Lumber Business, under the firm name of E. B EDWARDS & CO., DELAWARE Avenue, first wharf below Noble street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867. 5 2 1mrp

$1000 REWARD WILL BE PAID BY the subscribers for the recovery of the WATCHES, WATCH-CASES, and other articles stolen from their safe on Tuesday night, April 30. A proportionate reward will be paid for any portion of the goods. C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
5 3 5t No. 12 S. FIFTH Street.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT.
STATE LOAN.
Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,
Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—
JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARKE & CO.
5 3 1m]

JOHN C. ARRISON,
Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street,
Philadelphia,
would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods;
Also, to his
Improved Pattern Shirt;
the material, workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed by any in the Market. [1 22 rp§

WM. H. HORSTMAN & SONS
FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
ZEPHYR WORSTED,
NOTIONS, AND
SMALL WARES
Also opened lately,
A HOSIERY DEPARTMENT,
And have now in Stock a full line of their OWN IMPORTATION of COTTON HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, and all other articles belonging to this branch.
Special inducements offered in prices. [4 1 mwf§p2m

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.
CAPITAL.....$500,000
DIRECTORS.
N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.
Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.
This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—
Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10
Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.
The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.
Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
N. B. BROWNE, President.
12 31mwfrp] ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW SPRING STYLES
Philadelphia Wall Papers!!
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS.
[3 19 3mrp

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.
PRINCIPAL AGENCY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.
ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS, ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
J. E. RIDGWAY,
5 2 1m NO. 57 S. THIRD STREET.

TO MY PATRONS.
The report circulating in various newspapers, that I purpose relinquishing my profession, or engaging in other pursuits, IS WITHOUT SHADOW OF FOUNDATION.
O. S. HUBBELL, APOTHECARY,
4 27 6t§*] No. 1410 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of THOMAS S. DARLING, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN K. HAMLIN, Administrator of the estate of THOMAS S. DARLING, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, May 13, A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his Office, No 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
5 3 fmw3t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

W.H. DESKS. 11TH
GROVE OFFICE TABLES 4TH ST.

MUSIC PORTFOLIOS GIVEN AWAY TO any one buying not less than 100 pages of Music at one cent per page, at
HAMILTON'S
Book, Stationery, and Periodical Store,
No. 106 South TENTH Street.
Music and Periodicals Bound. 5 2 3t*

GROCERIES, ETC.

SPANISH OLIVES.
THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF
Fine Spanish Olives,
For sale by the gallon, much below the cost of importation, by
JAMES R. WEBB,
3 14] Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

PURE RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES,
Especially imported for Private Use, and
Superior Qualities of Claret Wines
FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.
A. WOYTT,
4 '81m NO. 328 WALNUT STREET.

BURDSALL,
NO. 249 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
BELOW LOCUST,
Is prepared to furnish Families removing to the country for the Summer season, with the choicest articles of FRESH MARKETING, including Prime Beef, Mutton, Jersey Poultry, Spring Chicken, and Lamb in season, etc. Orders promptly sent, free of charge, to all depots.
He refers by permission, to the following-named gentlemen—
4 11 1mrp*
John Welsh, W. M. Meredith,
John S. Newbold, Morris Hacker,
R. T. Eisenbrey, George W. Blight,
Cope Bros., R. Marshall,
Oliver Landreth Edward G. Clark.

FINE CHEESE.
Swiss Gruyere, Rochefort,
English Stilton, Imitation Stilton,
English Dairy, Pine Apple,
Round Dutch, Sap Sago.
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
3 14] Corner EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 3m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

NEW ITALIAN MACCARONI
"PRUNELLEN" FOR STEWING OR PIES
HARDING'S BONELESS MACKEREL,
Dun Fish; Yarmouth Bloaters,
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

LONDON BROWN STOUT
AND SCOTCH ALE,
In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

GARFIELD'S
SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR
Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,
PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3m8p] NO. 18 NORTH WATER St.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
TOBACCO AND CIGARS
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHARLES W. KETLER
WILL REMOVE FROM HIS OLD STAND, No 712 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
TO HIS NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STORE, AT THE
S. W. CORNER OF THIRD AND SHIPPEN STREETS, MAY 9,
Where he will open a fresh and complete stock of TOBACCOS AND CIGARS. His
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
Will contain a stock which shall compare favorably with any in the city, in price and quality. From his long experience in the business, he is confident that he can give full satisfaction to all city and country purchasers, and he feels justified in soliciting from his old patrons a continuance of their patronage.
THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT
Will contain the choicest brands of Cigars and Tobaccos, to be sold at the lowest price of any similar articles in Philadelphia. In the line of Domestics and Havanas, his establishment shall not be excelled, while his Chewing and Smoking Tobacco will be of the very best manufacture and quality. Among the latter may be found—
Grant's Best Navy, Lynchburg Smoking Tobacco, Globe, Golden Shower, Yara, Planter's Pride, Continental, Metropolis, Hiawatha, Sunnyside, and Soldier's Comforter; and a full assortment of Pipes, Snuff, etc., etc.
The Trade supplied with Leaf.
Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge. 5 2 6t§p

THE CHINGARORA
ANTI-NERVOUS
SMOKING TOBACCO!
The CHINGARORA TOBACCO grows from the rich soil of the "ORIENT," and is possessed of a peculiarly delicious flavor, entirely unknown to the tobaccos of all other climes. But its unprecedented popularity has sprung from the fact of the entire absence of that deadly poison, *Nicotin*, which permeates every other tobacco, and which is the one and sole cause of the distressing nervous diseases, dyspepsia, etc., which most invariably, sooner or later, follow the indulgence of the pipe and cigar. As the recent analyzation of tobacco from all parts of the world, at the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, the renowned Chemist, M. Lamoureaux, declared that while European and American tobacco contained fully eight per cent., and the purest Havana tobacco from two to five per cent. of *Nicotin*, the CHINGARORA did not contain one discoverable particle of that deadly poison, a drop of which, extracted, will destroy life.
Our Agent at BOMBAY has shipped us large quantities of the CHINGARORA during the last two years, and although we have been pressed to supply the demand for this delicious luxury to the veteran smoker, yet we are now prepared to offer it in unlimited quantities, at a price much lower than such a American tobacco of a far inferior quality.
A connoisseur has but to smoke the American tobacco and cigars, which are invariably chemically flavored, to be disgusted with the medicinal taste, which leaves a nauseous, unhealthy coating in the mouth, and in time never fails to shatter the nervous system.
The natives of the "ORIENT" smoke the CHINGARORA from morn till night, from youth to age, and are happily unconscious of the wild, distressing fire which courses through the veins of the inhaler of the fumes of tobacco containing *Nicotin*.
We invite every lover of the weed to try the CHINGARORA, and guarantee unprecedented pleasure in its delicious flavor. Sold everywhere at $1 per lb.
EDWIN M. COOK & CO.,
Sole Agents and Importers of the CHINGARORA TOBACCO for the United States and Canadas, and Dealers in all kinds of
Havana and American Cigars and Tobaccos,
MAIN DEPOT, [3 18 mwfm6p
NO. 197 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK

The "Steinway" Grand Piano at the Paris Exposition.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in a lengthy letter descriptive of the opening day, thus alludes to the celebrated pianos manufactured by Steinway & Sons, of America.—

"In the heart of the American triangle the pianos are arranged—one of the largest and best collections that the country has ever exported or exhibited. Artists of eminence make perpetual music here, and the quarter is always densely crowded. The superiority of our instruments is not questioned even by the rival manufacturers of Paris, Vienna, and Leipsic. Playel, Erard, and Herz have far interior displays, and find it difficult to attract the Litthoifs, Jaells, and Liszts of the continent to their plainer cabinet wares and feebler instruments. All our great firms are represented, and the contending keys, in passages which all the world warbles, mingle their winds, as if the birds of the West, in choirs, had assembled here to sing. The spectators divide their enjoyment, now listening to some composer try his own latest music upon a Steinway, a Chickering, a Knabe, or a Schomacker; but the seven *superb instruments* of the Steinways allure the professional people, and here the best musical talent in Europe may be seen from morning till dark—Stephen Keller, Eugene Ketterer, W. Kruger, Alfred Jaell—grouped about the bird cages. The 'overstrung' harp, as it is called, in the Steinway piano, has attracted the greatest interest here from its novelty, and the sweetness and power which its superior vibration gives. The best piano makers in Europe have sought the privilege of sending their workmen to examine it; and professional artists compete to play upon it. It is very odd to note how, by our mechanical genius, we have so carried away the honors in the arts, and our department has the best music in the whole Exhibition. The grand Steinway was said by Rossini to resemble a nightingale cooing in a thunderstorm."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS TO BE PREVENTED.—Some weeks ago, THE EVENING TELEGRAPH published the Act of Assembly incorporating the "Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," with a sketch of the proposed plan of operations of that institution, at the same time pointing out the necessity which had called it into being. All the preliminary legislation having been granted, it only remains for the Society to effect an organization and commence operations under the ample powers conferred upon its members. Among the incorporators are included many of the best known and most influential gentlemen in the community, and if a half-dozen of them will but take the matter earnestly in hand, it cannot fail to become a great success, and to bring about a much-needed reform.

To prepare the way for a permanent organization, a meeting of the gentlemen named in the Act of Assembly will be held on Monday next, May 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Board of Trade Rooms, at No. 505 Chesnut street. Mayor McMichael will preside, and the meeting will be addressed by several gentlemen interested in the measure. Among these will be Henry Bergh, Esq., the President of the New York Society, who will give an interesting account of his experience in the prevention of cruelty to the brute creation in New York and other cities. It is desirable that not only those named as incorporators should attend, but as well all who desire to see some restraint thrown about the conduct of the unfeeling men who appear to glory in the misery of dumb brutes.

AN ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE AND BRUTAL ASSAULT.—Last Sunday evening a young lady was passing along on Washington street, below Hippie's lane, in Manayunk, when a man by the name of William Welch sprang out from behind some bushes where he lay hid, caught hold of her and knocked her down, and made every attempt to outrage her person. The young lady cried aloud for help, and to stop her Welch beat her about the body and on the head, and it is alleged struck her in the face, making an ugly-looking wound.

The young lady fought with energy, and kept her assailant at bay until footsteps being plainly heard, and coming fast, made the criminal desist and run away to escape detection; but he jumped from the frying-pan into the fire. For Officer Orth, seeing the unusual manner in which he was coming along, laid hands upon him. On returning with him to the place from whence the cries were heard, no one was to be seen, and Welch was then let go.

The next morning the lady appeared and made complaint, and the description she gave perfectly coincided with the person Officer Orth had arrested. Information was given Officer White, who went to Montgomery county, where he arrested the individual. After a hearing, Alderman Ramsdale held Welch to appear at Court in default of $1500 bail.

PROMPT AND LIBERAL. — On the 27th of October, 1866, Mr. Isaiah B. Heylin, formerly a partner in the well-known firm of Reese & Heylin, dealers in dry goods, on Market street, in this city, procured two policies on his life in the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Hartford, Connecticut. One of these was for $2000, for the benefit of his wife, and the other for $3000, in behalf of his daughter. In return for these, Mr. Heylin paid to Messrs. Hazlett & Rogers, of No. 112 South Fourth street, the general agents of the Company in this city, the customary premium for one year, one-half in cash, and the remainder in notes. In December following, Mr. Heylin was called to Memphis, Tenn., on business, and while there he died. On the 25th of April, two months after the proof of Mr. Heylin's death, and a full month before the expiration of the time usually allowed in such cases, the agents paid to the widow and daughter of the deceased the full amount of the two policies; in addition to which they also cancelled the notes given by Mr. Heylin, as a fifty per cent. dividend upon the first year's premium paid by him.

A NEW JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE.—We have received the first number of the *Scientific Journal*, a new weekly enterprise just started in this city, by Messrs. D'Epineuil & Reed, of No. 411 Walnut street. It is devoted to scientific and practical information on manufactures, inventions, mechanics, and the arts. The contents of the number before us, taken in connection with the tone of the articles, and the care and research displayed in their preparation, give token of an earnest effort on the part of the managers to render their journal not only acceptable, but indispensible. This enterprise is one which should have been undertaken years ago in Philadelphia. Now that it is started, we can only predict for it the most unqualified success. But we cannot close this notice without remarking upon the extremely handsome appearance which the *Scientific Journal* presents, from a typogsaphical point of view.

WE YESTERDAY paid a visit to Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, to take a peep at the fine collection of highest class paintings now on exhibition there. The catalogue embraces over 350 subjects, principally imported by Mr. A. D'Huyvetter, of Antwerp, and nearly all by living celebrities of America and Europe. Among some of which we notice W. Verschuur, J. W. G. Van Starkenburgh, J. Kruseman, J. Carabain, Theo. Gerard, H. De Beul, E. Verboeckhoven, Louis Robbe, F. Von Severdoucx, Tryon, Von Seben, W. C. Koekkoek, David Col, James E. Meadows, Herring, George W. Nicholson, J. Faulkner, James Hamilton, E. D. Lewis, E. Moran, W. Sanford Mason, and others. The sale takes place on the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, May 7, 8, and 9, under the management of B. Scott, Jr.

STEALING LEATHER.—Harrison Andrew, a colored man, aged 34 years, it is said served honorably in the late war. But when the war ceased, he returned to the city, and was employed in a leather store on Third street, above Race, as a porter. Yesterday morning Officer Hart saw him going along with a bundle of leather, and from information which he had received to the effect that Andrew had descended from it is honorable estate, and taken to stealing, he arrested him on suspicion. It was proved well grounded. Alderman Toland committed him to answer at Court in default of $800 bail.

THREATENING TO KILL.—George Johnson, with several other evil-disposed men, have been engaged in annoying the watchman (Mr. James Steel) of the Falls bridge across the Schuylkill. Protesting against this, the watchman told them that they should be taken into custody. Last evening these men returned and stoned the watchman's box, badly demolishing it, and threatening to kill Mr. Steel. Officer McClure arrested Johnson, and Alderman Ramsdale committed him in default of $600 bail.

YOUNG BURGLARS—THEY DEAL HEAVILY IN TOBACCO.—Last night Wm. Degroot, aged 19, and Charles A. Millham, aged 20 years, gained an entrance into Frishmuth & Bros.' tobacco store. This they did by forcing off the shutter of a rear window. After getting in the establishment, they commenced their work in good earnest. Tobacco in all its various states—smoking, chewing, raw leaf, and the finest grades, with cigars representing all the styles of manufacture—were packed into large canvas bags, each holding about a bushel.

No doubt these young chaps were inveterate smokers, to deal thus heavily in this class of goods of narcotic tendencies. They left the building as they entered, and were making off with the greatest speed that their heavy burden would permit, when they were brought to by Sergeant Johnson and Officer Galloway but a few squares from the scene of their night's operations. When caught, the bags were being borne upon their backs. These burglars were brought before his Honor the Mayor this morning, when it came out that both had been out of any regular employment for months, and were now being maintained by the labors of their mothers. They alleged that it was their first transaction, and that each had engaged in laying this thieving plot for some time past. They were sent to the cells to await a hearing before Alderman Beitler this afternoon.

STOLE SOME SILK DRESSES.—Miss Clara Keyser, aged seventeen, residing at No. 411 North Thirteenth street, where she was employed by L. Houghton, Esq., took advantage of the absence of the lady of the house, and stole several silk dresses. This transaction soon was ventilated and Clara's theft discovered, and she was arrested. Alderman Hutchinson committed her to answer.

WANTED CLOTHES. — Joseph Spayd resided until last evening at No. 1312 Wood street. But at that place he managed to entangle himself in a difficulty by stealing, without reserve, the wearing apparel of a fellow-boarder named James Sharp. Spayd appeared before Alderman Massey, who committed him to answer at Court.

TAPPING A TILL.—Samuel Smith, aged 20, residing at No. 1519 Vine street, was arrested yesterday at Eleventh and Noble streets, for tapping the money-drawer of L. W. C. Shinn's coal office, at Eleventh and Hamilton streets, and obtaining therefrom seventy-five cents. Alderman Massey committed him in default of $1000 bail to appear at Court.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a little boy named Morris McGrath, residing at No. 1709 Carlton street, was run over by a wagon, and almost instantly killed, at Seventeenth and Wood streets. The cause of this sad calamity was investigated by the Coroner, when it was established that it was the result of accident.

FIRE.—This morning about six o'clock a freight car loaded with petroleum, and attached to a long freight train, took fire at Sixteenth street and Washington avenue, and was soon totally destroyed. The other cars were uncoupled and drawn away, thus escaping total destruction.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Yesterday morning about 8 o'clock, Officer Keel discovered a slight fire in the rear part of Patton's mills, Broad street, above Brown. A few buckets of water well applied soon put it out.

AN ALLEGED HORSE THIEF, in the person of one Charles Montheart, was arrested last night on a warrant, at Front and South streets. Alderman Tittermary committed him to await a hearing.

WE ARE SELLING

Cassimere Suits, all-wool, as low as	$10·00
" " better for	12·00
" " " "	15·00
Black Suits, all-wool, as low as	18·00
" " better for	20·00
" " " "	25·00

Advancing from these, we have all grades and prices up to the finest and best of French and English fabrics, surpassed by none for style and fit, and manufactured with especial care by the best workmen in the city. Persons accustomed to having their goods made to order can save 25 to 33 per cent. by selecting from our ready-made stock, and secure garments equal in all respects.

HALF WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST.

"If you have a good thing to sell, advertise it." We follow the advice, and inform gentlemen who are in need of Fine Shirts to call on Ritchie & Woelpper, No. 27 North Eighth street, who have successfully adopted and carried out all the late improvements in French yokes, suited to every shape and size. Call soon and call often.

HIGH PRICES DEFUNCT.—From the late auction sales, Ritchie & Woelpper, No. 27 N. Eighth street, have received some fine bargains in Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Gloves, and Hosiery, all of which will be offered to our regular customers, and as many others as please to call, at lower prices than six years since.

IF everybody knew they could buy handsome clothing at the same cost they can buy ordinary looking garments, we should think the stock of Ready-made Goods at Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental, would hardly last the week out.

PHOTOGRAPHS of sick or deceased persons made at their homes. Buildings and Machinery photographed. Long experience has produced skill. B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

TO GENTLEMEN.—Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental Hotel, have a fine assortment of Gentlemen and Youths' Latest Styles of Hats, and are prepared to suit all tastes.

THE GOOD OLD STYLES of high Stocks, in satin silk, bombazine, or hair, can be found at the store of Ritchie & Woelpper, No. 27 N. Eighth street. If they have not the kind you want they will make them to order at a few hours' notice.

MAY COUPONS,
GOLD, AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES
Wanted by
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 S. Third street.

BEDDING OF BEST QUALITY
And at lowest prices.
J. G. FULLER,
No. 932 Ridge Avenue,
Near Vine street,
Formerly No. 9 S. Seventh street.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & Co.

TO LADIES.—Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental Hotel, have all the novelties in Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fancy Hats.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

BLACK CROOK ALL THE RAGE.
Black Crook Tie. McIntire & Brother.
Black Crook Tie. McIntire & Brother.
Black Crook Tie. McIntire & Brother.
No. 1035 Chesnut street.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets

SELF-FEEDING TOBACCO CUTTERS, which push the tobacco under the knife; and the Dog Tobacco Cutter, which wags its jaw and tail simultaneously when you use it. Also, other styles, and a large size for herb and fruit cutting, at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE SCANDINAVIAN PADLOCK, WITH duplicate keys, is preferable for use in fastening store doors. It is almost impossible to pick, force, or break one in any burglarious attempt. Several sizes are for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FOR BOYS' STILTS WE HAVE A NEAT style of Iron Foot-Rest, capable of being made high or low, as wanted. TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
E. WALKER & SONS,
No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.
2 27 6m

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, May 3.

The Trial of Jeff. Davis.

The question of what shall be done with Jeff. Davis will soon be brought to a head. Judge Underwood, of the United States District Court for Virginia, yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus at Alexandria, for the purpose of bringing the prisoner before his Court at the next term, which meets at Richmond, Monday, 6th inst. The writ is directed to General Burton, the officer in command at Fortress Monroe, and was to-day taken by Mr. George Shea, who is associated with Mr. O'Conor as counsel for Davis, to Richmond, where he will place it in the hands of Deputy United States Marshal W. A. Duncan for service. The writ is made returnable on the second Monday in May, the 13th inst. With reference to the surrender of Davis by the military authorities, it may be stated that his counsel profess to have assurances from the Secretary of War that General Burton will be directed to obey the writ—in other words, that the military custody of the prisoner shall cease, and that he be surrendered to the civil authorities, to be dealt with under the laws. United States District Attorney Chandler, of Virginia, is here consulting with Attorney-General Stanbery regarding the practicability of a trial at the present term. Mr. Chandler desires the concurrence of the Attorney-General in whatever course it may be necessary for him to pursue, but that gentleman has not yet declared his purposes, though he is believed to be in favor of an early trial, as is also Judge Underwood. Davis' counsel will demand his trial or his unconditional discharge. In this connection it may be stated that of the twenty-four Grand Jurors summoned for the present term of Judge Underwood's Court, nineteen are white and five are colored.

The Japanese Commissioners.

The Japanese Commissioners, accompanied by Secretary Seward, arrived at the Executive Mansion this morning, shortly before the hour of the Cabinet meeting, at 12 o'clock, and were presented to the President, who received them in one of the private reception rooms. Secretary McCulloch was present.

The interview was strictly of that formal character with which the introduction of foreign commissioners or diplomats from any country is always conducted.

The Chief Commissioner was clad in the official costume of his rank, and, upon being introduced by the Secretary of State, made a short address to the President, in which he stated his happiness at the meeting, and conveyed to him kind expressions from the Tycoon. The credentials were read in the original and translated to the President, who expressed pleasure of the meeting.

The particular object of the mission will be conveyed to the Government through the Secretary of State, to whom it will be communicated at an early day.

At the conclusion of the interview, which lasted only about twenty-five minutes, the Commissioners were conducted through the various public rooms of the Executive Mansion.

The Japanese design remaining here for some time.

The Mississippi Case.

In the Supreme Court to-day, the Hon. Robert J. Walker (the Mississippi case being before it) said he believed that constitutional liberty and self-government were now on trial—yea, upon their final trial—and it was to be decided for posterity and for all the world, whether the written constitutions were mere parchment scrolls, whether they were words written in sand, to be swept away by the first surge of popular passion which may roll over them, and whether they could be evaded by technical issues, or the plea of jurisdiction. The learned gentleman defended the President from the attacks of a part of the secession press, showing that although the Executive may veto a bill, it became a law by the subsequent action of the two Houses of Congress passing it by the requisite two-thirds majority. It was then an act just as much as if the Presidentt had approved it. The President, after these proceedings, in accordance with the Constitution, has no discretion; he must execute the law.

This being the fact, the question arose whether Congress had power to pass an act beyond the range of judicial inquiry. This Mr. Walker denied, and argued that the Constitution provided that such cases as this are to be brought inro Court in order that their constitutionality might be determined. In replying to Attorney-General Stanberry's remarks of last Friday, he (Mr. Walker) maintained that political questions had not been excluded from this Court, and in support of this position referred among other and more recent cases, to the Military Commission and test oath questions, upon both of which the Supreme Court had pronounced their decision.

Mr. Walker quoted various decisions to show, in further refutation of the Attorney-General's views, that this court has jurisdiction in cases not involving money and land, and in conclusion, while speaking of the despotic and wholesale sweeping out of ten States, by the terms of the Reconstruction act, directly contrary to the Constitution of the United States, said that a broader bill of attainder had never been passed, reducing ten millions of loyal and disloyal people to territorial bondage, and substituting the gleaming sword and glistening bayonet for constitutional guards and the courts of law.

The argument on each side was heretofore limited to two hours, but Mr. Walker was permitted by the Court, without interruption, to speak more than an hour beyond that time, owing to the importance of the subject involved.

There was a large attendance of auditors, including many lawyers of distinction, during the delivery of Mr. Walker's argument.

When Mr. Walker finished his remarks, it wanted twenty minutes to 3 o'clock, the latter being the usual hour of adjournment. After consultation, the Court said they would hear Attorney-General Stanbery in reply on Monday next, to which time the Court adjourned.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

[Continued from our first Page.]

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY,

The Grand Jury came into Court and made the following presentment:—

To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the City and County of Philadelphia:

The Grand Jury Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, inquiring for the city of Philadelphia, for April Sessions, 1867, most respectfully present that they have discharged all business brought before them "without fear, favor or affection." They have acted upon 566 bills, of which 225 have been returned as true bills, and 341 have been ignored.

The Grand Jury congratulate all good citizens upon the very perceptible decrease of crime in the county, which they attribute to an improved state of morals and a renewed vigilance on the part of those in authority in vindicating the majesty of the law. The return for April Sessions, 1866, was over 900 cases, while for the present term the return is for only 566 cases, many of which were of so trifling a character that the Grand Jury had no hesitation in ignoring them.

The Grand Jury most respectfully suggest to the Committee on City Property the propriety of introducing water into the Grand-Jury-room and witness-rooms attached.

The Grand Jury, during this session, visited the County Prison and Almshouse. The former they found free from all diseases of a malignant nature, and in such good order and perfect cleanliness as reflects great credit upon the officers of the institution. The Almshouse was also found in a clean and well-managed condition. The Grand Jury are fully impressed with the necessity for House of Correction and Industry as an adjunct to the Almshouse, where those confined could earn something towards their support, besides having an opportunity for a reformation which would induce them to become better citizens.

In regard to the impure state of the Schuylkill water, to which the attention of the Grand Jury was called by the Honorable Court at the commencement of the session of the Grand Jury, they respectfully represent that, subsequent to the remarks of the Honorable Court, the City Councils, at the suggestion of his Honor the Mayor, passed a resolution requesting the Committee of Councils on Water Works to report an ordinance naming and providing for the appointment of Commissioners of eminent abilities as civil engineers, in co-operation with the Chief Engineer of the Water Department, to make examinations and surveys for the most feasible, practicable, and economical source for supplying the city with good, pure, and healthy water, and to perform such other duties as may be necessary in the premises. The Grand Jury learns that it is the intention of the Chief Engineer of the Water Department to ascertain by scientific investigation whether the Schuylkill water is impure, and if so, the cause of the impurity, and advise measures for the correction of the same.

The Grand Jury take great pleasure in tendering their thanks to the officers in attendance for their gentlemanly deportment and promptness in all matters pertaining to their position.

H. W. CATHERWOOD, Foreman.

James Gordon, Clerk.
Philadelphia, May 3, 1867.

Judge Brewster charged the jury in Ellinger's case.

THE WINNEMORE HOMICIDE.

Mr. Kilgore presented to the Court the following deposition:—

Commonwealth vs. George W. Winnemore, Philadelphia city and county ss.:—

Damon Y. Kilgore, being duly sworn, says:—That he is acting as counsel for the prisoner in the above case, in connection with H. H. Warriner, Esq., by assignment and direction of the Court. That the time hitherto granted by the Court for preparing for the trial of this cause on the part of the defense has been insufficient for the purpose of making such a preparation as the nature of the case and the importance of the issues at stake demand at the hands of the prisoner's counsel. That the prisoner was arrested on the 25th of April, A. D. 1867, and committed to prison the day following to answer at the *next term* of Court; that on the 29th of April a bill of indictment was found against him, it being at the *present term* of said Court, without notice to defendant, charging defendant with the crime of murder, and within a few minutes thereafter, without any previous notice, the prisoner was arraigned and required to plead to the indictment, which the defendant did, without knowing his right to object to the array of Grand Jurors for cause. That deponent, upon his being assigned by the Court to act as counsel for the prisoner, immediately commenced preparations for prisoner's defense, and has devoted himself unceasingly since to this cause. Three full days only have elapsed since, during which time deponent, although assisted by the counsel subsequently assigned by the Court to aid in the defense, has not been able to procure the attendance of the prisoner's witnesses, some of whom reside out of this Commonwealth, and the residences of others are unknown, although believed to be within the jurisdiction of this Court. That the important witness mentioned by the prisoner in open Court as having seen and conversed with him at Fairmount on the afternoon of the homicide, at about the hour of 2 o'clock, has not yet been found, although continued efforts have been made to find him by personal efforts, and by advertisements in three of the daily newspapers of this city. Deponent further says that the prisoner until quite recently has been absent from the city, serving in the army of the United States, as a soldier on the Indian frontier, and that many of his most important witnesses are at a distance from the city, and the time hitherto granted has not been sufficient even to hear from many of these by letter, and that a reasonable time for preparation, in the opinion of deponent, will require the postponement of the trial of this case to the next term of the Court.

(Signed) DAMON Y. KILGORE.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 3d day of May, A. D. 1867.

(Signed) J. P. GALTON Pro Clerk.

Judge Brewster said it would be necessary for the defendant to make an affidavit, which he did, as follows:—

George W. Winnemore, being duly sworn, says that the facts set forth in the affidavit are true, and that it would be an injustice to him to go to trial in the absence of witnesses necessary to his defense, who reside out of the city, and with whom he has been unable in any way to communicate since his arrest.

Mr. Mann said that he apprehended the latter part of the affidavit to be a matter of law—a conclusion drawn and not facts within the knowledge of the prisoner. He does not state the basis of his opinion or the facts upon which he grounds it. These should be stated to the court. The fact of his being speedily arraigned is not certainly a matter of complaint, for the sooner he is arraigned the sooner he knows the nature of the charge he is called to answer, and the sooner he can begin preparations to answer that charge.

Judge Brewster directed the prisoner's counsel to ask him what he would swear the man at Fairmount Park would testify to, which he did, saying that it was 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th when he talked to the deponent at Fairmount Park; also, that at fifteen minutes past 2 a woman saw him near the Wire Bridge, who would swear as the other witness.

For the sake of going on with the trial of the case, Mr. Mann stated to the Court his willingness to admit the contents of the prisoner's affidavit.

Judge Brewster said that upon the trial the jury would be instructed to weigh that affidavit as evidence, just as if it had been uttered by the witnesses upon the stand.

Judge Brewster read the decision of the Court refusing the application.

The proceedings in the case of Winnemore and the empannelling of a jury commenced.

The jury in Ellinger's case, after remaining out about two hours, rendered a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, and recommended him to the mercy of the Court.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—The following properties were offered by Samuel C. Ford & Sons, at the Philadelphia Exchange, at noon, with the annexed result:—

1000 shares Keystone Zinc Company	$1 45
100 shares Susquehanna Coal Company	$13¾
100 shares Union Transportation and Insurance Company	6¾

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT.
BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

Letter from W. H. McCormack, Esq., No. 238 West Fifty-second street.

"NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1867.

"To L. HOFF, Esq.:—I have found your Malt Extract the best antagonist against troubles of the stomach. Its great superiority over all tonics and appetizers that we have used is certain, and I cannot but wish that your wholesome beverage may come into universal use, as it merits the preference over all spirituous tonics of the day."

Sold by all Druggists. Wholesale Agent, WARD J. CAFFEE, Drug Broker and Commission Merchant, Southeast Corner of CHESNUT and FRONT Streets

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late
JOHN A. MURPHEY,
Importer and Dealer in
House-Furnishing Goods,
NO. 922 CHESNUT STREET,
Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.

GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER-MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia, and citizens and strangers will find to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

NOTE.—Our friends in the country may orders' mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 11tuth

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE THIS P.M.

Approaching Peace Conference.

Earl Derby's Opinion Thereon.

Financial and Commercial Advices.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, May 3—Evening.—Considerable uneasiness is felt in financial circles both here and on the Continent, as to the result of the forthcoming Peace Conference. Earl Derby says officially that no plan has been certainly fixed upon as the basis of a settlement of the Luxembourg question, though he confidently hopes that permanent peace will be the result of the deliberations of the Congress.

Despatches have been received, which state that a rising of the republicans in Catalona, Spain, has occurred. Nothing has transpired as to the proportions of the insurrection.

FRANKFORT, May 3.—U. S. bonds closed last evening at 76⅜.

LONDON, May 3—2 P. M.—American securities are quoted at this hour as follows:—Erie Railroad, 41⅜; Illinois Central, 76; U. S. bonds, 71⅝.

ANTWERP, May 3.—Petroleum has advanced to 43f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, May 3—2 P. M.—Since noon the Cotton Market has been dull and inactive, and a decline of ⅛ has occurred in prices. At this hour the quotations are as follows:—Uplands, 11⅜d.; Orleans, 11⅜d.

Breadstuffs firm. Corn steady at 44s. Other markets are without change.

The Weather.

CLEVELAND, May 3.—A hard frost is reported throughout the Western Reserve last night. At Cleveland the water froze to the thickness of a quarter of an inch at several points on the Lake shore. The peach crop will be injured. No damage is reported in the interior of the State, and it is to be hoped the grain crops and fruit generally are not badly damaged.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—The weather is quite cold, and snow fell this morning.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—Cotton quiet and nominal at 27c. Coffee firm; no sales. Sugar steady and inactive, nominally at 10⅝@10¾c. for refined. Flour firm and unchanged; stock scarce. Wheat scarce; prime Maryland white at $2·45. Corn, light supply, advanced 1@2 cents for yellow and white; we quote prime white at $1·27, and yellow at $1·20@1·23; mixed Western at $1·22. Oats advanced 1 cent; sales at 73½@78 cents. Provisions inactive, firm, and unchanged. Whisky dull; nominally at $2·26@2·28, in bond.

LARCENY AS BAILEE.—Albert T. Johnson, from Delaware, was arrested yesterday by Officer Smith, and heard before Recorder Eneu on charge of committing a larceny as bailee. Dr. Wilson Bradway is the complainant, who alleges that he purchasad property in Delaware county on statements made by Johnson. After the purchase, the latter gave the Doctor notice that there was a prior claim upon the property.

Johnson was then empowered to pay off the claim, the amount of which was $1150. He was given two checks, one for $550 and the other for $600. Dr. Bradway subsequently ascertained that the $550 had been drawn, but it was appropriated by Johnson. Payment of the $600 check was then stopped. Johnson alleges that he paid the $550 to the Sheriff in Delaware as part payment of the claim.

This judgment was most dissatisfying, the Doctor thereby losing $550, with his original investment of $2000. Johnson was held in $1000 bail by the Recorder.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, May 3

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

SECOND BOARD.

$700 City 6s, New	101¾	$1000 5-20s '62 cp	107¼
$200 do. New	101¾	500 sh Elmira R	62⅜
$5000 Pa 5s, past due	101	42 sh Leh V R	56⅜
$300 5-20s '64 Jycp	105¼	200 sh Penna R	57⅜
$400 do	105¼		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 U S 7-30s Jy	105¼	200 sh Reading	b30. 52
$800 City 6s, New	101¾	100 do	s10wn. 52
$500 Pa 6s, 1st series	101½	100 do	s10wn. 52
$600 Pa 6s, W L cp	101¼	10 do	52
$500 New Jersey 6s	102	100 do	b5. 52
$800 Lehigh 6s '84	89¼	100 do	b30. 52
$400 do	89¼	200 do	b30. 52
$800 do	2d. 89¾	100 do	b30. 52
$3400 do	2d. 89¾	100 do	52
200 sh Penna R	b30. 57⅝	100 do	b30. 52
100 do	b5. 57⅝	20 sh W Br'ch Cl	b5. 28
66 sh Lehigh N	b5. 32½	100 sh Ocean Oil	b10. 2⅝
75 sh Phil & Erie	28⅜	15 sh C & Am R	131
25 do	28⅜	4 do	131
100 do	28⅜	10 do	131
100 do	b66. 28⅜	5 sh 3d Nat Bk	116

FINE CHOCOLATE.

FINE CHOCOLATE for Table Use, superior in quality to any in the market.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
Manufacturer of Specialties in Fine Chocolate,
4 10 1m NO. 1210 MARKET STREET.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.

JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET ST.
1 30 wfm6m5p ABOVE SIXTH.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12, A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·50, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 Down Train and 2¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 11·40, 2·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1½, 3, 4¾, 6¾, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 2·05 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manyunk 8·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M. 2, 3¾, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2¾ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
4 30 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FIFTH EDITION

The Murder at Gosport, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 3.—The money stolen from the railroad office at Gosport, and Willis McMenemay's (the murderer's) clothes were found buried under an ash heap in McMenemay's yard. The clothes were covered with blood. Another man, implicated in the affair, has been arrested.

The excitement is increasing, and it is feared that the people will hang the prisoners before night.

McMenemay is a citizen of Gosport, and has been assisting Johns, the murdered telegrapher, in loading freight and collecting freight bills. His wife says he came home at 12 o'clock on the night of the murder, and left at 5 o'clock in the morning for Durnay.

Fires.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The Merchants' Hotel, at the corner of State and Washington streets, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is $15,000; insured for $5000. Several of the articles in the Crosby Opera House were much damaged by water.

FOND DU LAC, Wisconsin, May 3.—The Lewis House and ten other buildings were burned to-day. The loss is $50,000, mostly covered by insurance.

CINCINNATI, May 3.—The loss by the burning of the soap factory here to-day is about $120,000; insured for $40,000.

From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 3.—The Mayor, in his Message to the Councils, states that the population of the city has increased from 80,000 to 145,000 in the last two years.

The Lower Board has adopted a joint resolution, appointing a Committee from both Boards, and inviting President Johnson and other distinguished personages to be present at the inauguration of the Clay statue on the 30th of May.

Mrs. Davis Visits President Johnson.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 3.—Mrs. Davis went to Washington last night, for the purpose of conferring with President Johnson upon the release of her husband.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Arrived, steamships William Penn, from London, and Denmark, from Liverpool. Their advices are anticipated.

MARRIED.

COLLOM—MARTIN.—On the 30th ultimo, by the Rev. Father M. Martin, Mr. JOHN J. COLLOM, of Germantown, to Miss MAGGIE MARTIN, of Philadelphia. No cards.

SOPER—GRIFFITH.—At No. 841 N. Broad street, by the Rev. A. Manship, on the 24th of March, Mr. HENRY W. SOPER to Miss MARY A. GRIFFITH, both of this city.

WATSON—JONES.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

PROMETHEUS IN ATLANTIS. A Prophecy of the Extinction of the Christian Civilization. New York: G. W. Carleton. Philadelphia Agents: T. B. Peterson & Bros.

As Milton was continually subject to loss of sight until his disease culminated in total blindness, and as Dean Swift was ever conscious of his approaching insanity, so also must the author of "Prometheus in Atlantis" have been subject to chronic ill-temper from his youth up. The work before us is either the production of a madman or a pedantic misanthrope. We are rather inclined to think that it comes from the pen of the latter. It is one long tale of venom and bile, of moanings and misgivings. It is sour from the preface to the finis, and is thoroughly disagreeable. It attacks everything on the earth. It makes a wanton and uncalled-for assault on all the human race. It sneers at the manners, customs, rites, and governments of the day, and foams in frenzy over the morals of this age. In every respect it is a peculiar, an extraordinary work, and of its merits we can form no opinion, because it frequently happens that we cannot detect the idea at which the author is aiming. We can arrive at but once certain conclusion, and that is, that everything now existing is a fearful sin, and that the end of Christian civilization is certainly approaching, if anything the author says be true. It may be that we are obtuse in not at once catching the point of some of the sentences; so we will quote a few paragraphs at random. Speaking of the "relations of democracy to literature," the author says:—

"The first theology of modern times, in its initial homogeneousness, was the inevitable polytheism of an idealizing barbarism engrafted on monotheism, with the addition of an element which, combining with a profound pathology of human nature, a dark and erroneous etiology, rendered man's very knowledge of himself a curse to him and an aid to his enemies. So that when, at length, the intellect began to scorn the fables of that faith whose only claim to the name Catholic consisted in its homogeneousness, and to chafe at its miserable thraldom, and to yearn for a pure and lofty spiritual faith, the only possible method of emancipating it and giving it the evangel for which it hungered, was through a system which lopped off poetry and the arts at a single blow."

Again, treating of the evils which led to the "Crisis in 1860," and which will destroy all our civilization, he says:—

"The one great lack at this time, and it would prove fatal, was of a proper organization of the terms of the absolute, and a consequent normal life of the minor one. Christian society had reached terms which it was incapable of managing, and the movement of the race, without a curb and wildly careering under the heel of fanaticism, was rushing to the gulf of ruin. The world was dying for the want of an organism capable of continuous and endless appropriation and conversion; understanding broad enough to grasp all the facts of nature; reason stalwart enough to assume, spirit strong enough to construct such an organism. The ancient civilization perished in evolving man out of the homogeneous and ascertaining him as a definite fact, the antithesis of a definite Infinite; the modern civilization was perishing in evolving the absolute in man."

The question, "What is Life," so often asked, is at length satisfactorily answered:—

"Life is not, as has been hastily alleged, entirely a matter of the relative. In it the relative is appropriated and assimilated, while the absolute is transformed. Considered merely as a process, life is a conversion of physical forces by means of an organism. Through its function of conversion, the character of the organism itself is constantly changing, so that it is all the time becoming a larger and better instrument of conversion. Civilization is a corollary of the conversion of physical into spiritual forces. In relation to civilization itself, considered as a distinct movement, the *primum mobile* is spiritual, and the material and intellectual movement proceeds from a propulsion received from it; but the conquests of this material and intellectual movement are themselves, in turn, converted into spiritual forces, whence a new movement begins."

The subject of "Marriage" also attracts the attention of the sage, and he develops his views on the subject pretty freely. After denouncing all our systems of marriage as hal animal, he promulgates his own views, which are:—

"There is just one reason that justifies marriage; it is fervent and devoted love. There is just one reason that justifies divorce; it is the decay of such love in both hearts. All laws which compel the union after love has departed are immoral. Every union not sanctioned and demanded by love is adulterous, and patchwork legislation cannot make it otherwise. The proper duration of the relation is not so long as the parties shall live, but so long as they shall love, and this should be longer than life. Neither infidelity nor death dissolves the tie if love survives. Make as many mere police-regulations authorizing separation as the weakness and wickedness of human nature may render judicious; but to declare the tie forever ended, is something which man has no right to do till God has already done it, and this He does only by the decay of the love which authorized the marriage."

We have quoted enough to show that the work is peculiar. But we hesitate to denounce it, lest the closing passage of the work should apply to us:—

"Then, beflattered, befooled, and dying land, take this book, written on the brink of the grave and in such leisure as could be wrung in shreds out of the iron teeth of penury, and do what you will with it. That you will manifest towards it some one or other utterly contemptible spirit, the selection being determined by the caprice of the moment, is not doubtful. Nor do I care personally how you treat it. That is your concern, not mine. Howl at it, if you choose, till you are called to howl in your own perdition; grin at it till the burning tongs of hell shall pull your foolish faces straight; laugh at it till the jeers of demons in the pit to which you are sinking shall rouse you to know that you can be laughed at too. If it is to be a question between me and the 'statesmen,' and 'thinkers,' and other commonplace fools of the age, which is insane—then know, that I would rather be God's feeblest fool than the mightiest of your vulgar demigods, base age; and for the grave where I soon shall sleep I ask no prouder or holier epitaph than this:—'Here lies one who, with a higher truth, promoted the extinction of the Christian civilization.'"

In fact, the old gentleman—for we suppose he is old—has worked himself up into a state of such intense frenzy that we do not see how he can get rid of this hateful, besotted age unless he welcomes death. We would suggest to him lines ascribed to another octogenarian who was placed in a critical position—

"There was an old man who said how
Shall I flee from this terrible cow?
I will sit on the stile, and continue to smile,
Which may soften the heart of this cow."

WELLS' EVERY MAN HIS OWN LAWYER. By W. Hitchcock. George W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street.

Another edition of the "People's Law Book" comes to us, with the addition of the General Bankrupt law and a digest of Reconstruction. Its merits are the same as those of the first edition, there being little or no revision or addition. It is useful, so far as aiding a man in daily business is concerned, but when it claims to take the place of an attorney, it deceives those who put their trust in it. It is extremely convenient as a book of reference, and can be used with advantage in many cases which, from their insignificance, do not warrant the employment of counsel.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY AND HOW TO KEEP IT. By Thomas A. Davies. G. W. Carleton: New York. Philadelphia Agents: T. B. Peterson Brothers.

Good practical advice is contained in the book before us. It is too much inclined to deal in the abstract, and to spread out details to an unnecessary length, but yet it is full of sage counsel, which all young men would do well to follow. It inculcates politeness, energy, and industry, and points out the benefits arising from a special act of courtesy. If it does not locate an Eldorado, it teaches principles which, if properly followed and well heeded, will as surely procure wealth as the possession of a silver mine. It is in every respect a book well worth reading, and is issued in neat and cheap style by Mr. Carleton. It is practical in many of its chapters, while it is always right in its principles and morals.

HOMESPUN; OR, TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO. By Thomas Lackland. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Philadelphia Agent: G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street.

Mr. Lacikand is a thorough lover of the country, of country residents, of country customs, of all that pertains to the rural life of our farmers. He is an enthusiast, and is so brimful of love for all that appertains to the simple life of the agriculturalist, that we also are imbued with his excitement; and despite our knowledge of the dullness and drudgery of farm life, we find ourselves admiring and envying this rustic mode of living. He gives us a series of sketchy essays, all of which are pleasantly written, every one of which is readable, and all abound with evident and honest belief in what he writes. "Homespun" is thoroughly pleasant reading. In it we find no jarring figures of rhetoric. The author has a plain tale to tell, and does not introduce figures fit for an Arabian fable to illustrate his homely narrative. The book treats of peace, contentment, and plenty, and positively makes us sigh for the country, while we shudder when we think of an experience in the monotonous routine of the farmer's daily toil.

—The following original letter, written by the founder of the Napoleonic dynasty to Talma, long before he was Napoleon the First, is published in a London journal:—"Mon cher Talma—I have fought like a lion for the Republic. But, my good friend Talma, as my reward I am left to die with hunger. I am at the end of all my resources. That miserable fellow Aubry (then Minister of War) leaves me in the mire when he might do something for me. I feel that I have the power of doing more than Generals Santerre and Rossignot, and yet they cannot find a corner for me in La Vendée or elsewhere, to give me employment. You are happy; your reputation depends upon yourself alone. Two hours passed on the boards bring you before the public, whence all glory emanates. But for us soldiers, we are forced to pay dearly for fame upon an extensive stage, and, after all, we are not allowed to attain it. Therefore do not regret the path you have chosen. Remain upon your theatre. Who knows if I shall ever appear again upon mine? I have seen Mauvel (a distinguished comedian)—he is a true friend. Barras, President of the Directory, makes fine promises; but will he keep them? I doubt it. In the meantime I am reduced to my last sous. Have you a few crowns to spare me? I will not refuse them, and promise to repay you out of the first kingdom I win by my sword. How happy were the heroes of Ariosto; they had not to depend upon a Minister of War.

"Adieu. Yours, BONAPARTE."

—Charles Warren Stoddard, at San Francisco, has a volume of verses passing through the press. Here is a sample of them:—

AT ANCHOR.

A sailor by the green home-shore,
While seas are ebbing from his view,
Doth all his early joys renew:
He sings the songs he sang of yore;

He spies his little cot; he smiles
With a full joy ne'er felt before—
He holds that one bare prospect more
Than all the Summer of the isles.

The quiet home is his; the trees
Sprang from the seeds his grandsires laid
Among the mould; within the glade,
The myrtles rustle in the breeze,

Above a treasured little grave,
His early lost, his first deep woe!
Not any land that he may know
Beyond the purple of the wave

Hath such a jewel in its breast.
He loves each rock, and stream, and dell;
'Tis only here he cares to dwell.
'Tis ever here he longs to rest.

This is his home of joy and ease:
And better is the myrtle tomb
Than all the heavy dusks that gloom
The groves of spice beyond the seas.

—A work recently published in London, entitled "Tennysoniana," gives some curious particulars in regard to the early literary career of the celebrated English poet. It seems that the first poetical work of Alfred Tennyson appeared about forty years ago. It was printed and published at Louth, in Lincolnshire (Tennyson's native county), and was entitled "Poems by Two Brothers." The "two brothers" were Alfred and Charles Tennyson, though their names did not appear on the title-page. Alfred was at that time in the eighteenth year of his age; and he and his brother, with becoming modesty, adopted as their motto the following words from Martial: "Hæc nos novimus esse nihil" (We know this to be nothing). Some of the titles suggest the old poetical commonplaces of young beginners: "Lines to Memory," "The Exile's Harp," "Remorse," "We meet no more," "To Fancy," "Midnight," "Friendship," "On Sublimity," "Time, an Ode," etc. Others have an odd tone of something formal and old-fashioned; as "Lines to One who Entertained a Light Opinion of an Eminent Character," "On the Death of my Grandmother," "On being asked for a Simile to Illustrate the Advantage of keeping the Passions subservient to Reason," "Short Eulogium on Homer," etc. Others, again, betray that the brothers shared in the then prevalent excitement in favor of the Hellenes; for we had poems called "Greece," and "Exhortation to the Greeks." Byron seems to have had a powerful influence on the minds of the youthful poets: one o their pieces is called "On the Death of Lord Byron," and lines from the author of "Childe Harold" are frequently used as mottoes. The first conspicuous work of Alfred Tennyson was his Cambridge prize poem, "Timbuctoo" (1829), which was very eulogistically noticed in the *Athenæum* of July 22 of that year, and which was certainly distinguished by some noble passages. In 1830 appeared "Poems, chiefly Lyrical, by Alfred Tennyson." This was the volume which contained "Mariana in the Moated Grange." It was well received upon the whole; *The Westminster Review* (in an article, it is thought, by Mr. John Stuart Mill) hailing it as a work of great promise; Leigh Hunt, in *The Tattler*, contrasting the two brothers in a series of articles, and concluding by giving the palm to Alfred; and Professor Wilson, in *Blackwood's Magazine*, "mingling praise and blame," as Tennyson afterwards told us in some very stinging verses. After the appearance of the volume of 1833, Coleridge said of Tennyson that some of his poems showed "a good deal of beauty," but he added that he had "begun to write verses without very well understanding what metre is." And he "prescribed" to him to write for two or three years "in none but one or two well-known and strictly-defined metres, such as the heroic couplet, the octava stanza, or the octosyllabic measure," as a corrective to the looseness of his new metres, some of which Coleridge said he could scarcely scan. Wordsworth, in 1845, spoke of Tennyson as "decidedly the first of our living poets," though it seems that he had originally, unlike Leigh Hunt, regarded Charles as the better poet.

A LITERARY QUARREL.

The widow of Heinrich Heine has written a sharp letter to a newspaper editor in France, who advised her to suspend legal proceedings against Michel Levy, the Paris publisher. Levy announced for publication the complete correspondence of Heine; the widow protested in vain, and then invoked the aid of the law. She writes:—

"I have often heard it said that literary men are mere children in business, compared with publishers. I am a woman; judge of my inexperience when I entered into business arrangements with M. Michel Levy. But he was so kind, so obliging, I could not have thought of distrusting him. One day, touched by his solicitude, I told him some foreign publisher had issued letters from my husband which were styled private, but which really were fabricated. I was distressed by it, but how could I bring suit in Germany? M Levy replied, 'Procure me the volumes and I will sue the publisher, laying the damages at $20,000.' I mention these figures for the sake of accuracy. I desired only one thing, namely, to prevent that publication, and I was so fortunate as to meet a protector who would see that I obtained my ends! I investigated the matter, and was led to purchase seven volumes in German, which I gave to him. Months, years passed away. I requested M. Michel Levy to return me the volumes I had confided to him, as he had made no use of them in the defense of my rights; but he was always so busy, and those German books were so far away under piles of books, that I waited patiently, and was still waiting, when I heard, in a very indirect way, M. Michel Levy was about to publish the fabricated and translated letters which at one time had excited his anger.

"This is the reason I have brought suit. Did you know these facts, sir? You will no longer have a right to laugh at me. You, in turn, have played M. Michel Levy's game. You thought he told you about a curious lawsuit, while his object was to get ten lines from you in your newspaper, knowing perfectly well that, written by you, they would be a recommendation which would enable him to sell, before the decision of the courts, a great many volumes.

"I remain, WIDOW HENRI HEINE."

To this letter Levy replies, declaring its accusations unfounded, and adding:—

"I content myself by saying, in order to justify myself, that the first article of the contract I made with M'me Heine, on the 28th of January, 1865, runs:—'M'me Henri Heine sells and cedes to MM. Michel Levy Freres—1st. The full and entire property of all the published and hereafter to be published works of Henri Heine. 2d. The exclusive right of translation into French of all the works of Henri Heine published in German. 3d. The right of translation into French of all the posthumous and unpublished works of Henri Heine which may be published.' By virtue of rights conceded me in so explicit a manner by this article, I have translated 'Henri Heine's Correspondence,' which forms the nineteenth, twentieth, and twenty-first volumes of the original edition of the 'Complete Works of Henry Heine,' published at Hamburg, by MM. Hoffman & Campe, the publishers by contract, in the same manner as I am, of M'me Heine, and the German publishers of her husband above forty years, as I have been his French publisher these last fourteen years. This origin of my translation is a material fact which is easy to be ascertained, and which M'me Heine, or rather her advisers, have not taken the trouble to examine, but which cannot escape the attention of a court of justice. MM. Buger Brothers, of Amsterdam, have published an unauthorized edition of some of Henri Heine's works. This is the edition which M'me Heine complained to me about two or three years ago, and of which she gave me a copy as evidence, in case I thought proper to bring suit against the publishers.

"But I borrowed absolutely nothing from this edition. I have never translated one single line from it, which I should have demonstrated to M'me Heine, if before sending me process she had been good enough to call on me about the business, as my good relations with her, perhaps, should have prompted her to do. I still hope that, convinced of my good faith, after seeing these palpable proofs of it, M'me Heine will dismiss the suit which blundering advisers have made her bring so thoughtlessly against me. I remain, etc., MICHEL LEVY."

M. Levy makes a good case, unless Madame Heine can bring rebutting testimony.

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OLD 5-20s WANTED

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Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
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SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

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Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

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Amounts to suit purchasers, without charge.

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REAL ESTATE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE—CITY PROPERTY. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. Business Location. Three-story brick dwelling, No. 431 Race street, with four dwellings in the rear, on Richardson street.

Pursuant to ordinances of the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, will be sold at Public Sale, without reserve, by order of Commissioner of City Property, on Tuesday, May 28, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described real estate belonging to the City of Philadelphia:—

No. 1.

All that lot of ground, with the message now erected thereon, situate on the north side of Race street, 32 feet 3 inches east of Fifth street, No. 431, containing in front on Race street, 16 feet 5 inches, and extending of that width 80 feet, with the right and privilege into an 18 feet 10 inch wide court, called Richardson's court, leading southward into the said Race street.

No. 2.

All that lot of ground, with the message now erected thereon, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 1), 80 feet north of Race street, containing in front on Richardson's court 9 feet 8 inches, and extending of that width 19 feet 10 inches, with use and privilege of the privies at the north end of said Richardson's court.

No. 3.

All that lot of ground, with the message now erected thereon, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 2), 89 feet 8 inches north of Race street; containing in front on Richardson's court 21 feet 9 inches, and extending of that width 19 feet 10 inches, with the use and privilege of the privies on the north end of said Richardson's court.

No. 4.

All that lot of ground, with the messuage now erected thereon, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 3), 111 feet 5 inches north of Race street; containing in front on Richardson's court 21 feet 10 inches, and extending of that width 19 feet 10 inches, with the use and privilege of the privies on the north end of said Richardson's court.

No. 5.

All that lot of ground, with the messuage now erected, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 4), 133 feet 3 inches north of Race street; containing in front on Richardson's court 21 feet 3 inches, and extending of that width 19 feet 10 inches, with the use and privilege of the privies on the north end of said Richardson's court.

No. 6.

All that lot of ground, with the messuage thereon erected, situate on the west side of Richardson's court (being No. 5), 155 feet 3 inches north of Race street, and extending of that width 19 feet 10 inches, with the use and privilege of the privies on the north end of said Richardson's court.

No. 7.

Business Stand, 2½-story brick building, Front street, north of Noble.—All that lot of ground, with the 2½-story brick building thereon erected, situate on the east side of Front street, 42 feet 6¼ inches north of Noble street, in the Eleventh Ward; containing in front on Front street 21 feet 9 inches, and extending in depth 62 feet.

No. 8.

Lot, corner South and Carbon streets, Twenty-sixth Ward.—All that lot of ground, situate on the S. E. corner of South and Carbon streets, in the Twenty-sixth Ward; containing in front on South street 10 feet, and extending in depth along Carbon street 20 feet.

No. 9.

Two-and-a-half-story frame building, Front street, north of Noble.—All that lot of ground, with the two-and-a-half-story frame building thereon erected, situate on the east side of Front street, in the Eleventh Ward, 64 feet 3¼ inches north of Noble street, thence extending easterly at right angles 62 feet; thence extending northerly 21 feet 9½ inches; thence extending westerly 62 feet 1½ inch to Front street, and thence extending southerly along Front street 25 feet and ¾ of an inch to the place of beginning.

Terms Cash—or, at the option of the purchaser, twenty per cent. of the purchase money may be paid in cash, and the balance secured by bond and mortgage of the premises, payable in five years, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of July and January in each year, with the usual stipulation to be inserted in said bond and mortgage, that in case of default in payment of interest for thirty days, the whole principal sum shall thereupon become due and recoverable by law: Provided, That where the lot of ground hereby authorized to be sold is unimproved and vacant, the purchaser, at his option, in lieu of the said mortgage to secure the balance of the purchase money as above mentioned, may have the said balance charged upon the ground by ground rent deed or deeds, in the usual form. The said ground rents thereby created to be paid in equal semi-annual payments on the first of July and January in each year. And provided further, That the purchasers shall pay all expenses for deeds, bonds, mortgages, stamps, acknowledgments, and other expenses in the matter of making the conveyance from the city to the purchasers.

See plans at the Auction Rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
4 25 fm 12t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PUBLIC SALE—CITY PROPERTY
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

Large and Valuable LOT, N. W. Corner of TWENTY-THIRD and CHESNUT Streets, fronting also on Twenty-fourth street and Simes streets, three Valuable Fronts.

Pursuant to ordinances of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, by order of the Commissioner of City Property,

On TUESDAY, May 27, 1867, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that lot of ground situate on the north side of Chesnut street, beginning at the northwest corner of Twenty-third street, and extending along said Chesnut street 240 feet to Twenty-fourth street, and in depth northward 360 feet to a twenty-four feet street called Simes street. Bounded on the north by Simes street, on the east by Twenty-third street, and on the south by Chesnut street, and on the west by Twenty-fourth street, lately occupied by the Philadelphia Gas Works.

The above will be divided into 40 lots, and sold according to a plan that may be seen at the Auction Rooms—the purchaser to have the privilege of taking four additional lots adjoining each other.

Terms—20 per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of the delivery of the deed and the balance may be secured on the premises by mortgage or ground-rent deeds, or may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser.

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THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This Institution is now open for Educational purposes. The outfit is perfect—furniture throughout being entirely new.

THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT

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THE LADIES' TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT,

In comfort and elegance, equals any Drawing-room in the city. Opportunities for study are here afforded that are unequalled.

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AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

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For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers.

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NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS

VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK

OF

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

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Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store. A fine assortment of

PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 10 wfm3m

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DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
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OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [4 12 1p

Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

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Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for

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W. W. CASSIDY,

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Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16 2

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received an invoice of

FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,

Manufactured to their order in Paris.

Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26 2

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Watch Cases,

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AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
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AMERICAN WATCHES

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WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
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MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW BLINDS

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Blinds repaired; Shades Lettered; Trimmings and Fixtures; Plain Shades of all Kinds; Picture Tassels; Cords; Bell Pulls, etc. 4 15 mwf3urp

1867. SPRING. 1867

WALL PAPERS.

F. NEWLAND & SON,

NO. 52 NORTH NINTH STREET,

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CLOTHING.

C. SOMERS & SON,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street,

Call the attention of the public to their Stock of

FINE CLOTHING.

Also, to the large assortment of NEW STYLE PIECE GOODS for Spring Wear.

Our Measure Department is so organized that gentlemen can feel every confidence that the garments obtained will be made in the best manner and latest style.

3 6 fmwlm] C. SOMERS & SON.

THE FREEDMEN.

Large Meeting of the Ladies' Freedmen's Aid Association of Germantown, in the Town Hall, Last Evening—Eloquent Addresses by Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rev. C. W. Schaeffer, and General R. D. Mussey.

[SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the old Town Hall, Germantown, last evening, by the Ladies' Freedmen's Aid Association of that place. Notwithstanding the heavy, dark clouds which gathered over the town, boding more rain, the citizens, nothing deterred, congregated *en masse* to learn of the progress of the Association, and to listen to the eloquent addresses which had been promised them. The meeting was called together at the appointed hour, and J. R. Aertsen, Esq., was made presiding officer. W. Rotch Wister acted as Secretary. The report of the Association for the year ending March 31, 1867, was read. From it we learn that the Association is auxiliary to the Women's Central Branch in Philadelphia, its objects for the past year have not been so much to provide for the physical and bodily wants of the recipients of its charity, as for their mental advancement and intellectual growth, although the former has not been forgotten, for large supplies of newly made clothing and other substantials have been forwarded by the benevolent ladies who have the matter in charge. Nine barrels, one box, and one bag, numbering in all 847 garments, not enumerating large quantities of second-hand clothing, books, and candies (the latter as Christmas presents), and valued at nearly $1000, have been forwarded—thus showing that the Germantown branch has not been idle during the past twelve months.

At the conclusion of the reading of the annual report, the President introduced to the audience

REV. C. W. SCHAEFFER,

who said that, but short distance away, on the banks of the Wissahickon, some public-spirited individuals had erected a beautiful and substantial fountain, gushing forth from which were sweet waters to cool the tongue and allay the thirst; and over the fount from which the waters were showered forth were inscribed the words, "For the public good"—a motto well known and of ancient origin. Here, to this cool fountain, came all—the old, the young, the great, the small, the African, the Caucasian—to be refreshed. But not only was this done, but its success far surpassed the anticipations of its founders. Surrounding it were rolling lands and grassy plats, clustered with woody knots and gardens of flowers, all contributing to make the scene surpassingly beautiful; so that travellers not only could slake their thirst, but for the few moments of their stay could refresh their minds by a look on the inviting prospect around. And many a spirit of philanthropy found there a new impression of the lesson of benevolence, and was encouraged to engage in more energetic labor for the doing of good to its fellow-men, and many a Christian heart was incited silently to offer thanks to God, "the Giver of all good and perfect gifts."

The speaker then entered into a comparison between that gift for the good of their fellow-men and the organization of which that meeting formed the second anniversary. The meeting might be made more available, more powerful, more comprehensive, than one would have a right to suppose, even from external appearances, as it is understood the patriotic ladies of Germantown have organized this meeting in the sense of a "thank offering," and to have the congregated public, by their attendance, give expression of their support and aid in this noble movement. Their report has been presented, to let these kind friends know what has been the nature of and how arduous their labors, and how wisely their Christian charity has been distributed. And now are seen the fair and beautiful plants of morality which are springing up strong, consequent upon their labors. Our land has been for years the scene of dire conflict and confusion.

The fierce and destructive storm has raged around us, and has left many a wreck and many a ruin in its path; and thousands of our fellow-citizens could afford to shed tears of sorrow even until this day. But out of this national confusion and terrible turmoil we came forth saved. This nation saw the dawn of peace by the providence of Him who, out of the awful confusion of chaos, perfected this universe. We must prosecute this benevolent work with renewed interest, never flagging, but looking to the great object, the elevating and Christianizing of our fellow-men. The freedman is not, as an individual, a great man, but the freedmen in the aggregate and in their social position are the representatives of immense wealth. The large plantations of the South and princely residences and establishments at the North have been bought by many stripes, and blood untold. The freedmen have intellect, they have the desire to learn, and they have the capacity to be instructed. They need some kind-hearted persons to teach them, in order that the primary rules and laws of education may be firmly impressed upon their tender minds.

Persons are wanted who will go down with gentleness and kindness, with Christian charity, and place themselves beside this darkened race, and labor earnestly to elevate until they attain the stature of their full manhood, with all the enjoyments of liberty and education. How to do this is the point at issue. Shall the United States undertake it? This it cannot accomplish. Shall this work be left entirely to the management and direction of former slave-owners? God forbid! The North, with its citizens, individually and collectively, must, with hearts filled with compassionate love, carry this intelligence to the freedmen, teaching them Christianity, and thus placing them in a position where they will honor themselves and the country which has been so benevolent to them. Carry on this good work, cease not, labor steadily and with a Christian zeal and a Christian spirit, and you will see civilization and Christianity advancing steadily and rapidly into higher position.

The reverend gentleman spoke at length and was often applauded. The next speaker announced was

GENERAL R. D. MUSSEY,

who remarked that, according to statement, this meeting was the ladies' "thank-offering." Should you step into your garden, you would see that all the plants and sweet flowers are putting on the garb of summer. Coming from Washington here, weeks ago, in the cars, which were rolling swiftly along, I could not but notice in many places how bleak, and rugged, and cold the prospects were—the snow pitilessly beating with merciless rapidity on the windows of the cars as we moved along; and with that icy and dismal scene I could not but contrast the balmy, sunny weather of to-day. I cannot but think to-day of the six years past when first we learned we had a country; and cannot but remember the pitiless storm that has swept over us in those six years, of the ruin which reigned triumphant, of the blackness of despair which overshadowed our country, and chilled our hearts; and when we all asked so anxiously, What cheer? Has the spring come? Yes, it has, and is come! As first we see the physical spring in the Southern climate, so we to-day see this moral spring coming from the South—for as I understand it, the recognition of the black man to vote *is coming from the South to the North to-day.* (Applause.)

The sun has shone there; the trees have donned their canopy of green; the plants have put forth their tender sprouts; humanity is swelling up into its proportions of grandeur and beauty; mankind is beginning to be recognized at the South. That which was dead and lifeless—that which was a *chattel* has become invested with vitality, and to-day is a man or a woman. (Applause.) Do you ask if the spring has come? It has, to their intellects as well as their civil and political rights. And it is rightfully considered that in sound practical knowledge they give evidence of surpassing the whites of the South. That man has very little intellect, of a very low order, who did not know that loyalty was preferable to treason. The negro did know that, while his master did not. (Applause.) Ay, and some of them with forethought and keen knowledge pierced truly into the future, and saw the course that events would take with reference to their disposal.

Said one of them, in the first year of the war, "We are all praying for your success and for our success." "Why! how comes it that your cause is our cause? We are not going to free you! You may think so, but time will prove differently." He replied what he said is being brought about, and will soon culminate in his accession to freedom and liberty in the fullest sense. Now we have come to know that the negroes, having minds quick to learn, with capacities for instruction—considering their life-long bondage—equalling, if not surpassing, those of the Southern whites, and anxious to acquire knowledge, need a more direct and special attention given to their intellectual standing. Let their minds be enlarged, thus opening avenues of usefulness to them wherein they can labor and gain a substantial and honest livelihood.

Let educational opportunities be given them. Be their friends—for you owe them a debt contracted by their opportune aid in the war, which you never can pay—and you can never be their true friends until you allow them their civil and political rights; thus giving them the power of using all advantages for developing and enlarging their minds with knowledge, and advancing themselves onward in the path of civilization. Let this be done. Let the ladies not lay aside this noble organization—the "Freedmen's Aid Association"—as a thing only of the past, but let them know that its power is more potent now than ever, and its use felt to a greater degree than ever before. Let all work earnestly, steadily, and patriotically for the civilization of this race of colored brethren. (Applause.)

The remarks of General Mussey were followed by others from the

REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS,

who said that it was to him a pleasure to engage in the exercises of any freedmen's meeting. He had watched with great interest the meetings held for their aid, to learn whether or not that zeal and earnest spirit was manifest among the workers and supporters of the association now, which should characterize all meetings having such a noble and charitable object in view. For the question was now assuming an aspect of great importance. It was to open a new field of labor. It was to raise a race which, since the fourteenth century, had been bound in the bitterest chains of servitude, and in so far as it was now exciting the attention of all, it had become the great test question of the times.

If we look at the past history of the freedmen's work, we will at once notice the various kinds of enthusiasm which tended to incite the worker in the freedmen's behalf to diligence—Three successions of enthusiasm, each in its turn advancing one step beyond the preceding, and each engendered as the capacities and abilities of the negro was brought out during the struggle of the past six years. First, we saw in the liberation of the slave accession to our physical strength; we saw the possible means of strengthening our own position, while that of our enemies was greatly weakened. Then we became enthusiastic in a military manner, realizing that the accession of the negro power to our own would avail us greatly in determining the conflict. Time rolled on, the negro became more associated with us and identified with our cause, and the rebound of that intense hatred of treason and rebellion caused us to love patriotism and valor in all persons. Hence we passed through another fluctuation of enthusiasm, which was then to elevate the negro out of gratitude for his invaluable works and labors for us.

We admired his devoted attachment to our cause, his unswerving loyalty, his bold patriotism, and his hard struggles against the odious crimes that had been perpetrated by the South. For this we sought to give him our protection, and tried to advance him in all possible ways—incited so to do for the deeds of valor and courage which he had performed. But we came to a third enthusiasm, and that was when we discovered that he was a man. Immediately this enthusiasm rolled down to that class which had been separated from us by an ocean of color, and touched the centre of the great moral globe. Then we first were filled with the enthusiastic feeling towards the negro, because we had just learned that he was human, and separated as we were from the great order of brutes. And we were astonished and amused at our own doctrine. When he opened his mouth and displayed his ivories, or rolled his eyes in a wondering manner, or talked, we muttered to ourselves in astonishment, "Can it be that this strange being is a man;" but we soon learned that, both outwardly and inwardly, the anatomy of his figure corresponded with that of our own.

When we found that this curious being could read and recite his A B C's, put his letters together, and read, we grew more enthusiastic, and sent him books, and sent teachers for his instruction, and erected schools, where his children might be gathered in. Then, seeing that they progressed so finely, we would fain leave them now to shift for themselves, after we had placed them upon the right path, and had given them a right start. We must put all such thoughts aside. We must so teach and elevate them that the people of the South will of necessity honor and respect them. Then the world of antagonism between the whites and negroes will cease, and they will be forced to recognize the lawful claims of the former slave; and as the idea of humanity becomes more and more familiar, it will begin to incite a reaction in the hitherto rankling bosoms of the whites, and cause harmonious feeling. We have got to see how far the duty of humanity, as citizens towards citizens, excites the enthusiasm, enlists the sympathies, and meets the approval of all our people.

The interest taken in the freedmen's meetings ought to be more diffusive and earnest. See what the negro has commenced to do; look at the duty which now lies plain before you, and which bids you move onward surely and steadily for your own and your country's good. It is simply the duty that we, as American citizens, ought to exercise to one another, especially to those citizens who come into our company asking for help. Think of the young girl who starts from Philadelphia all alone, denying herself all those comforts of love and the association of friends, and going into the South among a class of people prejudiced, cold, and unsympathetic, meeting with neglect and cruel treatment. She starts out through the desolated fields and dismal woods to find her scholars; she finds, scattered far apart, colored families, filled with sympathy for her hardships and trials; she gains the promise of a few scholars; but looking for a place wherein to teach them, she receives no aid from the whites, nor will any of them board her. Day after day, weeks, months, she toils unceasingly, to try, in her own feeble way, to light up the darkened minds of that benighted people, and lead them on to a higher life.

Such trials and endurance as that, voluntarily imposed, should be an example to be followed by all of you, if not within the dismal precincts of a devastated and nearly ruined South, at least at home, where you may aid in the shape of materials and influence. The Freedmen's Aid Association has now in operation above 500 schools throughout the South, averaging each 70 scholars, making a total of 35,000 under instruction at the present time. Other societies and organizations have, in addition, about 1200 schools, averaging 60 scholars, making about 75,000. These schools are scattered throughout the whole South. I believe there is a work going on of which we shall soon see glorious results, when the 75,000 children shall become 750,000, and all the people be educated, with minds developed, and hearts filled with Christianizing influences.

But it is not proposed that these schools shall do the whole education of the South. They are only the specimen models which we have sent down, telling the South that if they would attain to that advanced state of cultivation, with all its free institutions and liberties, we have, they should study the order, genius, and science of our common school system. We do not intend to educate the South alone. She must do it herself; build her own school-houses, furnish her own instructors, become imbued with the spirit of enterprise, and the holy spirit which incites to good works. Then may she expect to establish for herself a fair name and a solid foundation of State Governments. They must teach the negro how to read, write and think. They must themselves arise from their indolence, and become enterprising; advance themselves in civilization, until, by their deeds, they shall erect for themselves an arch of honor inscribed with deeds of moral greatness and goodness, where their Christian influence will be felt far and wide, and they will meet the approval of the all-seeing One, who will regard them with the love of complacency, and will shower down blessings in abundance upon them.

SUFFRAGE FOR COLORED MEN.

Meeting in Camden Last Evening.

A mass meeting was held in the Court House last evening of those who were in favor of extending to the black man the right of suffrage. A large number of the audience were negroes. The meeting was called to order by the election of the following officers;—

President—Dr. Sylvester Burdsall.

Vice-Presidents—Henry B. Wilson, D. D. Butler, Dr. J. S. Mulford, D. G. Harris, Charles N. Robinson, James M. Scovel, Thomas A. Wilson, and William H. Cole.

Secretaries—Thomas M. K. Lee, Jr., A. C. Scovel, and Henry L. Bonsall.

SPEECH OF DR. BURDSALL.

Dr. Burdsall, on taking the chair, said he felt proud and grateful not only in being elected as chairman, but that he was permitted to take a part in the meeting. In 1852 it cost something to be a Republican. In that year only 27 votes were polled in Camden. In 1860 there were 300. In 1864 the Republicans had increased throughout the country so much as to obtain a majority for Abraham Lincoln.

The Rebellion commenced because the Southern people said their rights were invaded. We have been punished for aiding and abetting in sustaining their great corner-stone, Slavery. Andrew Johnson stands in the place of the lamented Lincoln, a traitor to his principles and to his country.

The one party insists that the Rebels shall assist in ruling this Government, and we say that loyal men shall also assist in ruling it. If a black-hearted Rebel of the South shall have his vote, let the white-hearted negro North or South have his vote. Let us at least have some show for fair ground. Do not disgrace the loyal people of the country, throwing out one of the great co-ordinate branches of the loyal people; do not say that we alone shall stand against all the rest of the nation. The thing is unfair, and it is unjust.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:—

Resolved, That we hail with delight the recent action of Congress, in giving to the Rebel States equal suffrage in the military Reconstruction bill, and we rejoice in the fact accomplished, that personal freedom, which the dark children of the Republic have won by our blood and theirs, will not be a vain mockery, exposed to violation at the caprice of their masters enthroned in the Legislature, on the bench, and in the Executive chamber; but that it will be secured by the arms they hold, and the ballots they cast, for it will be liberty guarded by power.

Resolved, That while we have expected nothing from the late Democratic party in the past, and ask no favors of that organization in the future, we do demand of the Republican Union party of the country that they will make good to all citizens of the republic, regardless of the accident of color, the everlasting truths of our immortal Declaration of Independence, which solemnly declares that God created men equal—a principle in vindicating which thousands of our countrymen shed their blood, and gave their lives at Port Hudson, at Fort Wagner, and in front of Richmond, where they were welcomed by traitors and Rebels with bloody hands to patriots' graves.

Resolved, That in our opinion no State government is republican in form which disgraces itself and its sister republics by retaining the word "white" in its Constitution;" that this word ought to be expunged at once; that, under the Civil Rights bill, we hold that the black man is no longer disfranchised, but is a citizen of the United States, and, as such, entitled to enjoy the rights and discharge the duties of citizenship; and that we regard the refusal of the right to vote to any good citizen because he is black as a tyrannous exercise of power.

Resolved, That in the working of the Military Reconstruction bill we anticipate a speedy reunion of all the States, because the strong spirit of nationality will permeate and animate these new organizations, which can never again be placed in jeopardy so long as a Constitution recognizing the inherent and inalienable rights of all men as equal before the human law as they are before the Divine law, shall remain the supreme law of the land; and,

Resolved, That while we exact from other communities or States, all rights for all, we are willing to accord, and even demand that suffrage shall be as impartial in New Jersey as it now is in South Carolina.

Resolved, That those who now proclaim the colored man's inability to properly and safely use the ballot, are the same inventors of the now exploded falsehoods in regard to his use of the bullet and bayonet when the country needed his services; and it is but proper that every lover of his country should recognize in these objectors the men who stood aloof from the country in the darkest hour of her trials, and should treat their protest with unmingled contempt.

Resolved, That the apparent feverish anxiety to preserve the ballot from the influence of the ignorance of the colored man is proved (by the characters invited to and urged to the poll at every election) to be a hypocritical and malignant subterfuge.

HON. E. A. STANSBURY, OF PASSAIC COUNTY,

was then introduced. He considered himself happy to be able to stand before this audience. He asked them to adopt the fundamental principle of democracy. That principle is, that man is entitled to his rights not by virtue of his being a Caucasian, a Celt, or an African, but by virtue of being a *man;* and he believed in the centre of his heart that there would be no peace, and there ought not to be peace in a Government that pretends to be founded on the idea of liberty and equality, until every iota of inequality before the law has been removed and taken away forever.

ISAIAH C. WARE

was next introduced. He presumed there were many persons in the audience who did not agree with the sentiments propagated by the last speaker. To them, more than any other he had a word, presuming, however, that there were many on the other side. It is said by naturalists that every animal has its parasites—something upon its body that makes it itch at times. The Republican party has its parasites, that live upon it only to devour it. (Applause.) These parasites never in their lives were guilty of a wholesome, healthful, original thought that looked onward and upward towards the truth, but feed on just like parasites do on a body that it lives upon, and if it ever happens to fall off, it dies.

It seems to me also that naturalists say that it is one of the evidences of life in the animal itself that it has its parasites; and I do not know, if it is one of the evidences of life of the Republican party that it is capable also of living with such parasites upon its body. All I ask of these gentlemen is to cease becoming parasites, and become a part of the life of the body of the great party of the country. Democracy, if we would rightly understand the purport of the much abused word, we must know that it stands in opposition to the word aristocracy—the latter claiming to rule by virtue of the blood in the veins, the former basing their right on the ground of their manhood.

MR. ALFRED GREEN

then addressed the meeting at length. He said the colored people must feel that there is something depending upon them that demands that they should lay aside some other duties and attend to this great, all-important question upon which rests the peace and prosperity of the country as well as of our race.

The meeting closed with cheers for the speakers and the success of the cause.

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.,

NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. 8 10 mw

WM. D. ROGERS,

CARRIAGE BUILDER

Manufacturer of First-Class Carriages

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NOS. 1009 AND 1011 CHESNUT STREET,

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ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

COLD'S IMPROVED

PATENT LOW STEAM

AND

HOT WATER APPARATUS,

FOR WARMING AND VENTILATING WITH PURE EXTERNAL AIR.

Also, the approved Cooking Apparatus,

THE AMERICAN KITCHENER,

On the European plan of heavy castings, durability, and neatness of construction

Suitable for Hotels, Public Institutions, and the better class of Private Residences.

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SPEAKMAN'S PATENT SAFETY VALVE,

Which should be connected with every water back and boiler, and GRIFFITH'S

PATENT ARCHIMEDEAN VENTILATOR.

UNION STEAM AND WATER HEATING COMPANY.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,

NO. 41 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent. [4 26 3m

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

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manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines of Land, River, and Marine service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

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OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
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We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

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STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,

No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,

Manufacturers of

CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE

Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 2 23 3m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low ure Steam Heati Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

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THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
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GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,

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Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.

No. North WATER Street, and
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SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, trength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,

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CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
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REMOVED TO
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DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every Description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS,

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COTTON AND FLAX,
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Of all numbers and brands,

Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Fauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

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W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

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MARINE INSURANCES

on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

on merchandise generally.

On Stores, Dwelling Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881	136,500 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempts)	124,562 50
84,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	84,700 00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,00	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750 0
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,358 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	5,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900 00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value, Cost, $1,030,552 95.	$1,070,280 75
	Real Estate	86,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637 20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	88,923 90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank $811,102 26	
	Cash in Drawer 447 14	
		41,540 00
		$1,407,321 85

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardon,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18 .
$2,553,146 13.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	946,713 98
Premiums	1,206,432 15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. $27,431 28	INCOME FOR 1866, $525,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr. President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
INCORPORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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D. Clark Wharton	Edmund Castillon,
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OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267 33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

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Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
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PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

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THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27

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BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YOR

MUTUAL.

CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.

ACCUMULATION, $500,000

Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.

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Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R. R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 23]

A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.

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GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $200,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000,

Of which amount not $3600 remain unpaid at this date, $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

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Joseph Klapp, M. D.
THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,

Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.

Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Med. Examiner
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insured the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE IN

DRY GOODS.

TO THE LADIES.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR SPRING SUPPLY OF

WHITE GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE:

NEW STYLE FRINGED LACE TIDIES,
NEW STYLE FRINGED APPLIQUE TIDIES,
NEW STYLE FRINGED CROCHET TIDIES,
ALENCIENNES,
LACE MUSLINS,
TUCKED MUSLINS,
BRILLIANTE,
FRENCH MULL,
SOFT CAMBRICS,
TARLETANS,
SHEER LAWNS,
ORGANDIES,
INDIA TWILLS,
NAINSOOKS,
INDIA MULL,
WHITE AND COLORED PIQUETS,
FRENCH PERCALES, MADAPOLAMS,

Together with a choice assortment of

COLLARS, CUFFS, SETS, WORKED EDGINGS INSERTINGS, BANDS, LACES, CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

HOSIERY.

ALL AT THE PRESENT REDUCED PRICES.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

4 24 9t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

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229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET.

ABOVE RACE,

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

All-wool Tweeds, Boys' wear, 75 cents.
Meltons, for Boys' Wear and Ladies' Sacques, 68 cents.
Double-width Cloth, all-wool, $2.
Spring Shawls, from auction, $3.
Double-width All-wool Delaines, 68, worth 75 cents.
Spring Balmorals, $1·25.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
Apron Bird-eye, Nursery Diaper, etc.

DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS!

Bleached Muslins, best makes, lowest prices.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Bay Mills, etc. etc.
Best Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 19 and 20 cts.
Yard-wide Domet Flannel, 37½ cents.
Super All-wool Flannel, 50 cents.
Ballardvale Flannels.
Calicoes, warranted fast colors, 12½, 15, 18, and 20c.
Ginghams, 22 and 25 cents.
Yard-wide Spring Calicoes, 25 cents.
Bargains in Huckaback Linen Towels, 28 cents.

WHITE GOODS WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 37½, and 50 cents.
Victoria Lawns, 31, 37½, 45 50, and 60 cents.
Nainsooks, Undressed Cambrics, Swiss, etc.
Shirred Muslins, fine white Brilliants, etc.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½, 50, 55, 60, and 65 cents.
White Piques, from auction, 50 cents.
Fine Corded Piques, 62½ and 75 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., from auction.
Hosiery and Gloves, at reduced prices.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, and 75c.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 14 cents
Marseilles Quilts from auction, cheap, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

229] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

5000 Linen Fans, at less than importers' prices.
Ladies' and Children's Berlin Thread and Silk Gloves.
Ladies' and Children's Buff and White Gloves.
Ladies' Kid Gloves.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitch Hdkfs.
Misses' Linen Hdkfs, 7, 8, 10, and 12½ cents.
Worked Edgings and Insertings.
A good assortment of Bonnet Ribbons.
Black Velvet Ribbons.
Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts, best quality steel.
Choice shades Alpacas.
Fine quality all-wool Delaines.
Black all-wool Delaines and Black Alpacas.
Black Silks, very cheap.
Plaid Silk Poplins.
Scotch and American Ginghams, fast colors.
American Calicoes, fast colors, 12½, 15, and 18¾c.

WHITE GOODS WHITE GOODS!

White Piques, from 50c. up to $1·12½ a yard.
White Organdy Lawns and figured Swiss Muslins.
Soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.
Plaid Nainsook Muslins, very cheap.
Stripe Nainsook Muslins.
Hair-cord, Stripe, and Plaid Muslins.
Marseilles and Honeycomb Quilts.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best makes Shirting Linens.
Bleached Table Linens, 75, 90, $1·12½, $1·25, $1·50 up to $2·50 per yard.
Power Loom Table Linens, 68, 75, 90, and $1.
Colored Table Linens, 37½, 50, 55, and 75c.
Napkins, Doylies, and Towels.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Just opened, one case ⅞ wide Bleached Muslin, 12½c.
One case nearly yard wide, 16c.
The above are better goods than have been sold at those prices since 1861. 10 22

AT THORNLEY'S!!!

NEW GOODS,
BEAUTIFUL GOODS,
FASHIONABLE GOODS,
DECIDEDLY CHEAP GOODS
SILK GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
LINEN GOODS,
DOMESTIC GOODS
WHITE GOODS,
GOODS FOR MEN,
GOODS FOR BOYS
GOODS FOR CHILDREN

IN FACT,

THORNLEY'S,

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS,

Is a good place to buy DRY GOODS, because you are sure to get the worth of your money, and alway a large Stock to select from.

"ONE PRICE CASH STORE."

THE FIVE STORY WHITE BUILDING.

Established in 1853. [3 16 3m8p

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—

Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 75c., 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·80. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 35c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 20c. Window Shades, $1 to $5. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1·90. Stair O Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.

CHEAP STORE. [19 6m

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 816 ARCH STREET.

Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Appliqué Laces.
—Pointe de Gase Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.

WHITE GOODS,

—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap. 4 6 1m

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PARIS.—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, Bottom of the Court Yard, on the left, first door.

SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES, BAUTES NOUVEAUTES

230t

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

Silk and Linen Plaid Poplins.

THIS IS THE LAST CASE WE SHALL HAVE OF THESE VERY DESIRABLE GOODS, PRICE SAME AS BEFORE, $1·25 PER YARD.

SILK AND WOOL PLAIN POPLINS IN THE NEW COLORINGS—AMBER, BISMARK, AND LONDON BROWNS.

GREY MIXTURES FOR TRAVELLING COSTUMES.

PLAIN COLORED MOHAIRS IN THE NEW SHADES.

NOVELTIES

IN

CLOAKINGS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11 smrp] PHILADELPHIA.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

AT THEIR

NEW STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

WILL OPEN

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 1,

BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS,
BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
WHITE LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,

O entirely new designs, at LOW PRICES.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

HAVE THEIR SECOND OPENING OF SPRING GOODS TO-DAY.

NEW CHENE DRESS SILKS.
NEW PLAID AND STRIPE SILKS.
SELECT COLORS PLAIN SILKS.
BISTARK AND AMBER-COLD SILKS.
MAGNIFICENT NEW ORGANDIES.
PLAIN FABRICS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
LLAMA LACE AND PUSHER POINTS.
WHITE LLAMA AND GRENADINE SHAWLS.
PURE WHITE BAREGE SHAWLS.
SPRING SHAWLS, OUR ORDERING.
N. B.—BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS WITH THE FRINGE ON ALL FOUR SIDES, SCARLET AND BLACK CENTRES, INDIA STYLES. 3 6 wfm6m

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RE-OPENING OF

MYERS'

"New Mourning Store."

This Store has just been opened with a well-selected STOCK OF

MOURNING GOODS,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

Also, the largest and handsomest assortment of

MOURNING MILLINERY,

Ever offered in this city, manufactured expressly for this establishment.

NO. 1113 CHESNUT STREET,

"GIRARD ROW."

A. MYERS,

2 22 fmw2m Lately of New York

OPENING.

NEW CLOAK STORE,

NO. 818 ARCH STREET,

Between Eighth and Ninth Streets, South Side.

The latest Spring Styles, in every quality of Cloth, at very low prices.

Ladies in search of NEW SPRING SACQUES should inspect our designs and assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

DAVIS' NEW STORE,

THE ARCH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM.

3 18 mwf3m No. 818 ARCH Street.

DRY GOODS.

H. STEEL & SON HAVE JUST RECEIVED from the late Auction Sale of Benkuerd & Huston, several lots of Fine French Goods, of the celebrated "Lupin" manufacture.

"LUPIN'S" POLONAISE CLOTHS, ALL SILK AND WOOL, AND CHOICE COLORS, $1. NEVER BEFORE SOLD LESS THAN $1·25.

Lupin's double width Wool Delaines, 75c. to $1.
Double width black Wool Delaines, 75c. to $1 50.
Lupin's black Tamise, 46 inches wide, $1·75.
Lupin's black Tamise, $1·25, $1·37, $1·50.

PLAIN MOHAIRS, ALL CHOICE COLORS.

Corded Mohair Poplins, 45c.
Mottled Mohairs and Granite Mixtures, for Suits.
Mottled Silks and Wool Poplins, 75c. to $1 50.
Plain Silk and Wool Poplins, $1·62 to $2.

PLAID MOHAIR POPLINS, $1, WORTH $1·25.

Handsome Plaid Liclene Cloths, $1·25.
Silk and Wool Plaid Gepe Poplins, $1.

3000 YDS. FINE PLAID POIL DE CHEVRES, 50c.; COST OVER 60c. TO IMPORT.

New styles of Mozambiques, 28, 31, 37c.
25 pcs. black and white Plaid Poil de Chevres, 22½.
HANDSOME BLACK SILKS, WITH LUSTRES.

RICH HEAVY GROS GRAINS,

RICH HEAVY TAFFETA PARISIENNE, OF THE VERY BEST "LYONS" MANUFACTURE, AT LOW PRICES.

SILKS, PLAIN AND FANCY,

All choice shades and styles, in great variety.

COTTON GOODS AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

1 case Bleached Muslins, 10c.
1 case 4 4 Muslins (perfect), 12½c.
New styles American Prints, 12½c.

H. STEEL & SON, NOS. 713 and 715 N. TENTH STREET.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVING A LARGE STOCK OF

INDIA SHAWLS

On hand, will offer them for the next three weeks at greatly reduced prices, less than ever offered before. [4 18 3m

Ladies in want of this article will do well to purchase now, as go at inducements will be offered.

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

4 8 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS

GLEN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

MANUFACTURERS OF

THREE-PLY CARPETINGS,
EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN
SUPERFINE INGRAIN,
FINE INGRAIN,
TWILLED AND PLAIN VENETIAN,
RUGS, MATS, ETC.

CANTON MATTINGS,

FRESH IMPORTATIONS,

All Widths and Styles.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN.

CARPETINGS!

300 Pieces of Elegant Patterns

OF

ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY.

Just arrived from Europe and now in Store.

Also, a complete assortment

ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,
ENGLISH VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRIES,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN,
VENETIAN, FOR HALLS AND STAIRS,
MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS, ETC.,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

3 22 fmw2mrp] Between Ninth and Tenth.

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS

MATTINGS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. R. WHITE,

No. 13 North SECOND Street.

CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

4 5 1m First Carpet Store above Market.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS

J. T. DELACROIX.

No. 37 South SECOND Street.

Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of

J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.

Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street,

Between Market and Chesnut streets.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting upof Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 23 3m

---

CARPETINGS!

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,

WHITE, RED, CHECK, AND FANCY,

4-4, 5-4, AND 6-4 WIDE.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR

SPRING IMPORTATION OF

CARPETINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

French Chenille, Axminster,

WILTON, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRIES.

3-4 & 6-4 VELVETS, WILTON, BRUSSELS

AND

VELVET CARPETS,

WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, FOR HALLS.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

THREE-PLIES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAINS,

English and American Oil Cloths,

COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS, RUGS AND MATS

4 19 fmw2mrp] OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

GEORGE W. HILL

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS,

No. 126 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Has on hand a large assortment of DESIRABLE PATTERNS, to which he calls the attention of buyers. 2 18 wfmsm

---

STEAM CARPET CLEANING ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 611 S. SEVENTEENTH STREET.

The best CARPET CLEANER in use.
All orders promptly attended to.

4 8 1m*4p JOSEPH WILSON, Proprietor.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHAMPAGNES,

ROCKS,

CLARETS,

SAUTERNES,

FAVORITE BRANDS LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

BY RECENT ARRIVALS FROM LONDON,

PORT WINES,
SHERRY WINES,
MADEIRA WINES,
VERY OLD BRANDIES,

THE FINEST SELECTION.

OLD WHISKIES,
OLD WHISKIES,

SOME EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE LOTS.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

WINE MERCHANTS,

1 19 mwf8mrp NO. 1310 CHESNUT ST.

Old Rye Whiskies

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT

Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free

OLD RYE WHISKIES

Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.

ALSO,

Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,

DISTILLED IN 1865 AND 1866.

Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of the year's manufacture. 2 9 mwf3m4p

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—BEST LOCATION IN THE city. Near the cars. Apply at No. 713 North TWENTIETH Street. Parties can have a choice of fine rooms, if applied for at once, with a genteel family. The ground is the highest in the city, and there cannot be a more pleasant city summer residence found. 4 30 10t

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, healthy, and popular place known as CHESNUT GROVE, at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests. 4 19 1m*

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

We now offer a large assortment of FANCY BONNETS and TRIMMED HATS, for Ladies, Misses, and Children; and in PRICE, VARIETY, and STYLE, we defy competition. Novelties in FRENCH BONNETS AND FLOWERS, RIBBONS, CRAPES, SILKS, ENGLISH HATS, Etc., at moderate prices. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT Street. [3 25 2m

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AMBER, PEARL.

CRYSTAL AND JET TRIMMINGS.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, SOLD FULL WEIGHT, AT

RAPSON'S

4 9 1m5p] TRIMMINGS AND ZEPHYR STORE.

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND CHERRY.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

3 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 223 AND 231 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY.
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18]

FOR SALE.

GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE—THE property at the S. E. corner of CHURCH Lane and CHEW Street, 420 feet on Chew street and 225 feet on Church lane, with small cottage and stable.

Lot graded and planted with choice trees—one of the most desirable lots in Germantown for a handsome residence. WILLIAM H. BACON,

5 2 6t* No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE—HANDsome stone Residence, CHEW Street, second house east of Church Lane. Lot 146 by 337½ feet, beautifully laid out with trees, shrubbery, hedge, etc. Early possession. WILLIAM H. BACON,

5 2 6t* No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE HOUSE No. 413 LOCUST Street, 23 by 120 feet; furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No 221 CHESNUT Street,

4 27 tf Second story.

TO RENT.

CONCERT HALL,

Nos. 1217, 1219, and 1221 CHESNUT STREET.

This elegant and spacious Hall is now ready for RENT nightly or short seasons. It is particularly adapted for Concerts, Lectures, Fairs, Festivals, etc. etc. Connected with the saloons is a Banqueting Room seventy feet long and fifteen feet wide, a commodious Kitchen and Range, Hot and Cold Water, Dressing-Room, etc. For terms, apply to

BEATTY & LUTTMAN, Lessees.

4 29 4w Box 105 Philadelphia P O., or at the Hall.

TO RENT—WOODSIDE COTTAGE.—A double Gothic built House, with coach house, stable, and other out-buildings; beautiful lawns, well shaded, and altogether a desirable residence for summer or winter.

House located at a station on the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, fifteen minutes' ride from the city. Apply at the office of the Continental Life Insurance Company, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. 5 1 4t*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE ROOM ON THE first floor of No. 521 Chesnut street, the cheapest rent in the city. Inquire of CHAMBERS & FRENCH, General Agents Washington Life Insurance Company, Bank of the Republic Building, Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street. 5 1

TO RENT—A HOUSE ON THE NORTH side of GREEN Street, west of Twentieth. House in good order. Address C., at this office. [5 2 3t

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ICE PITCHERS.

MEAD & CO.,

FORMERLY AT THE

CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ARE NOW AT

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

SECOND FLOOR,

We have just finished, in a very superior manner, OVER (100) ONE HUNDRED NEW STYLES OF ICE PITCHERS, all of our own plate, and warranted in every respect, which we are now offering at enormously low prices.

ICE PITCHERS, Chased and Engraved	$8·50
" "	9·00
" Fine Chased	10·00
" "	11·00
" Very fine and rich	12·00
" Superior Chased and Medallion	13·00
" Very Elegant Medallion	15·00

MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

4 4 3mrp] SECOND FLOOR

BAILEY & CO.,

NO. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

Have Just Received per Steamer Pereire,

NEWEST STYLES

FRENCH JEWELRY

AND

PARIS FANS.

4 1 mw3mrp

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM

1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·25 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 1148 THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4]

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

McCLELLAND & CO.,

(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.)

AUCTIONEERS, No. 806 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

May 6, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, women's, misses', and children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, to which the attention of the trade is called. [5 2 3t

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JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS

Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

May 6, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 300 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [4 30 5t

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LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, STRAW GOODS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC. ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

May 7, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1500 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., embracing a prime and fresh assortment of first-class city and Eastern manufacture.

Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [5 1 5t

---

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit and part for cash,

On Thursday morning,

May 9, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1200 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for exhibition early on morning of sale. [5 3 5t

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B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

LAST IMPORTANT SALE OF THE SEASON, HIGH-CLASS AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PAINTINGS,

Comprising in part the entire recent importation of A. D'HUYVETTER, ESQ., OF ANTWERP.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will sell at the Art Gallery, No 1020 CHESNUT street, on the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, May 7, 8, and 9, at ¼ before 8 o'clock, the entire recent importation of A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., of Antwerp, comprising about 275 really highest class Modern Paintings, together with a number of American productions, making in all one of the best collections ever offered in this country. Among the artists represented are—

FOREIGN:		
Theo. Gerard,	Troyon,	David Col,
Roffiaen,	L. Robbe,	Chas. Deikert,
H. Savry,	Ver Hoeven Ball,	C. J. de Vogel,
J. Ruyten,	Boogaerdt,	F. Kruseman,
A. Van Hamme,	Verrasset,	De Vos,
B. C. Koek Koek,	Lion,	Von Reben,
F. Musin,	W. Verschuur,	Stroebel,
De-la-Haye,	L. Lampe,	Maes,
Serrure,	Vaarman,	J. Le Bret,
L. Juillard,	Van Sevendonck,	C. Wanters,
Jas. E. Meadows,	E. Verbeeckhoven,	and others.

AMERICAN:

E. Moran,	E. D. Lewis,	T. Moran,
Jas. Hamilton,	Milne Ramsey,	J. R. Lambdin,
G. W. Nicholson,	H. C. Bispham,	T. Butler,
J. Fulkner,	H. Helmick, and others.	J. Walker,

The Paintings will be on view on Tuesday, with catalogues, until 10 o'clock P. M., and continue until evening of sale.

The attractive character and high class of the Paintings render this sale well worthy the attention of collectors, connoisseurs, and dealers. [4 27 10t

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M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.

MAY 7, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include:—

WALNUT Street, Nos. 218½ and 220. Valuable office building.
SPRUCE Street, No. 902. Valuable residence.
MARKET Street, No. 1631. Business stand.
QUEEN Street, Nos. 11a and 115. Steam bakery.
EIGHTH Street, Nos. 507 and 509. Stable and coach house.
THIRD Street, No. 908. Brick dwelling.
CLARK Street. Brick dwelling.
SHIPPEN Street, No. 323. Tavern and dwelling.
BODINE Street, No. 1751. Brick dwelling.
BAKER Street, east of 7th. Four brick dwellings.
EIGHTH Street, No. 619, below South. Store and dwelling.
PINE Street, No. 1319. Brick dwelling.
LOCUST Street, No. 1805. Handsome cottage.
QUINCE Street, No. 237. Two brick dwellings.
WOOD Street, No. 822. Brick dwelling.
FRANKFORD ROAD, No. 3914. Desirable country place.
FRONT Street, No. 352. Modern residence
MARGARETTA Street, No. 106. Brick dwelling.
THIRTEENTH Street, No 131, above Walnut. Desirable residence.
GREEN Street, No. 2420. Modern dwelling.
LOMBARD Street, No. 91. Modern residence.
RACE Street, No. 1707. Modern residence.
WALNUT Street, west of Fifty-second. Building lot.
NEW MARKET Street, No 300. Store and dwelling.
GASKILL Street, Nos. 418 and 420. Four brick dwellings.
CUMBERLAND Avenue, west of Amber. Brick dwelling.
ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey. Three hotels, known as the "Sherman House," "Bradley House," and "Hiawatha House."

Full particulars at the auction rooms. [5 3 3t

PUBLIC SALE—CITY PROPERTY.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

VERY DESIRABLE LOTS, CHRISTIAN Street, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

Pursuant to ordinances of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, by order of Commissioner of City Property, on TUESDAY, May 28, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that lot of ground situate on the south side of Christian street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, known as "Moyamensing Hall" property, containing in front on Christian street about 160 feet, and in depth 177 feet. It will be divided into smaller lots, and sold according to a survey, which may be seen at the auction rooms.

Terms—20 per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of sale and the balance may be secured upon the premises by mortgage payable in five years, with interest semi-annually, or on ground-rent in the usual form, or the whole purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser, upon the delivery of the deed, and under such other conditions and terms of sale as shall be fixed by said Committee. [5 3 4 11 15 18 22 25 28

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS

No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers, Ledger, North American, German Free Press, Inquirer, Evening Bulletin, German Democrat, Age, Evening Telegraph, Press, and Legal Intelligencer.

REAL ESTATE SALE ON MONDAY, MAY 6th, Will include—

ELEGANT RESIDENCE, 26 feet front, with large Stable and Carriage-house and Lot, 173 feet deep, No. 912 Walnut street.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, No. 219 Vine street, 20 feet front by 146 feet deep, through to Wood street.

HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE, with every convenience, No. 2027 Pine street.

VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY, Cape Island, N. J., known as the Tremont House.

THREE-STORY MODERN BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 924 North Eighth street.

BEVERLY, N. J.—Several desirable Building Lots, Second, Third, and Magnolia streets. [4 27 7t

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SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS

No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

TO FARMERS AND BUTCHERS.

SALE OF 51 STALLS IN THE GREEN-HILL MARKET HOUSE, SEVENTEENTH AND POPLAR STREETS,

On Thursday,

May 9, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, Seventeenth and Poplar streets, the following Stalls in the Green-hill Market House, viz.:—Nos. 5 to 32, 49 to 52, and 65 to 73, all inclusive. [5 1 3t

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BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS

No. 240 MARKET STREET.

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER

Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 21 1y

REMOVAL.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE,

Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m